

Seattle Strike: How Labor And Press Feel It

Forced Suspension of
Hearst Paper Shows
New Union Power
Opens Fresh Issue

Will It Mean Liquidation
and, If So, Will Unions
Be Ultimate Losers?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (P)—The American Federation of Labor's efforts to end the American Newspaper Guild strike against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer still were unsuccessful today, but peace conferences continued.

The Seattle central labor body, William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, and the guild, had representatives at the conference, presided over by John F. Frey, veteran president of the federation's metal trades department.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, said he still was hopeful a settlement would result and that the federation's executive council would make every effort to bring peace.

First of five articles dealing with the Seattle newspaper strike situation.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—No newspaper play fabricated for the theater ever contained more than a fraction of the drama squeezed into the forced shutdown of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The making of a newspaper has been exhibited to the public as perhaps never before in the medley of statements and propaganda and in the long hearing of the National Labor Relations Board.

Flaws in the press have been exposed. The world has been taken into editorial rooms and managerial offices to see what goes on.

While some new questions associated with labor and politics have been hung out by the damage to this newspaper property estimated at a one-time value of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, an ancient issue also turns up.

Why Discharged?
Events and testimony betoken that:

Either two long-time employees were discharged by this notable publication with a more or less characteristic newspaper casualness; or

The paper violated a new federal law in letting them out because of union activity, the two men being members of the American Newspaper Guild, which has lately been accepted as affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

While William Randolph Hearst, owner of the paper, is adamant against the Guild, the Post-Intelligencer denies the charge of removal for guild association.

The management insists that it dismissed the two men for proper cause, in one case inefficient management, in the other insubordination.

By this disavowal of discrimination against the Guild, the Post-Intelligencer, in the judgment of many observers, practically acknowledges the first impingement, that familiar newspaper weakness of careless discharge.

Photographer and Critic
Frank Lynch, photographer, had been with the paper since 1921. The other ousted employee, Philip Everhardt Armstrong, dramatic critic, had worked for it since 1919.

As to their connection with the Guild, which both men assert was the cause of their removal, the Labor Relations Board will now officially decide that question, unduly friendly to labor as it is imputed to be.

Whatever the facts, firing men temperamentally has been a traditional shortcoming of the newspaper business. Though not all papers by any means have been so afflicted, the habit has persisted in various nooks and important sections of the profession.

Against Arbitrariness
The great organization of Mr. Hearst, with his many big newspapers, has been conspicuously credited with frequent shakeups.

Deplored the hasty dismissal firing of the press, Editor and Publisher, trade paper of Journalism, observed recently in an editorial:

"We stand against the arbitrary discharges that have blasted scores of journalistic careers."

It is significant by contrast to note the protection given by public consent to some other classes of workers. A schoolteacher, for instance,

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Poland's Strong Man



Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly

Poles to Raise Rydz-Smigly To Pilsudski's Role

WARSAW, Oct. 20 (P)—Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly will be named Marshal of Poland on Nov. 11, the Government mouthpiece, Kurier Czerwony, said today.

It was undecided, however, the newspaper added, whether the actual title of the late Marshal Pilsudski or the old Polish "Hetman" would be conferred upon Poland's present-day strong man when the silver baton is given to him.

Official quarters declined to confirm or deny the report.

The prestige of Poland's army inspector-general, General Rydz-Smigly, has been much enhanced since he returned last month from effecting financial and military agreements with France.

Long before that, however, he had been looked upon as Poland's true strong man and the successor of the first Marshal, Joseph Pilsudski.

Next to the President—

In the Government he now ranks formally as next to President Moscicki, who, a few hours after Marshal Pilsudski's passing, appointed him chief of the army and announced his act was in accord with the first Marshal's last wish.

And Gen. Felicjan Slawoj Skladkowski, upon becoming Premier, told the Sejm: "Colleagues, let us present the same obedience to our present leader, General Rydz-Smigly, that we gave to Marshal Pilsudski."

Praised by Pilsudski

Premier Skladkowski, moreover, told a regiment assembly he had named "by order of General Rydz-Smigly to patrol Poland," and General Rydz-Smigly himself declared before an assembly of the late Marshal's legionnaires, "If necessary, I will carry on the Government myself."

Marshal Pilsudski spoke of General Rydz-Smigly's military talents with the highest of praise in his book on the war with the Bolsheviks in 1920.

His name is a combination of the family name Rydz (mushroom) with the nickname Smigly (swift). That nickname, obtained in time of war, stuck so well that no one in Poland would think of calling the General anything but Rydz-Smigly.

Canada Attracts 689 Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL—An interesting example of the importance of the tourist and convention business to Canada is shown by the report of nine of the principal cities across the country. These cities received in all a total of 689 conventions, with the total revenue accruing to business estimated at approximately \$21,000,000 during last year, according to C. K. Howard, manager of the tourist and convention bureau, Canadian National Railways.

The tourist and convention bureau of the Canadian National Railways was instrumental in securing a large number of conventions at its principal hotels and resorts this summer, including some of the most important organizations in the country. The tourist trade in Canada now stands second in importance as a producer of national revenue.

"Canada," Mr. Howard said, "holds many attractions for the visitors from all countries and keen appreciation of the scenic beauty of the East and the mountainous grandeur of the West, as well as her modern cities, is shown by the continued large numbers of tourists entering the Dominion."

Sharecropper Problem Grips Session in Dixie

Arkansas Board Sifts Mass
of Proposals to Aid
Farm Tenants

Social and Economic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JONESBORO, Ark., Oct. 20—Proposals for a concrete program looking toward a solution of the 70-year-old sharecropping problem in Arkansas are pouring into Gov. J. M. Rutledge's Farm Tenancy Commission from all directions. The commission meets today to outline its program. Tenants, landowners, bankers, farm specialists and others from all walks of life are manifesting interest in every phase of the work.

The submitted proposals, all of which fall into social and economic divisions, are segregated into five classifications as follows:

1. A system of farm ownership, to be financed through federal aid with state co-operation.
2. Financing of tenants' "furnish" (livestock and equipment which he furnishes in the contract with landlord) through farm co-operatives to cut down costs and high interest rates usually levied on these supplies under the present system.

Stamp Out Illiteracy

3. Promoting educational facilities among both adults and children in order to stamp out illiteracy and inject new spirit of industry.

4. Improvement of health conditions through better housing programs.

5. Establishment of county boards to review and arbitrate crop settlements and other forms of disputes which occasionally arise among tenants and their landlords.

Declaring that any plan which is aimed toward a solution of tenant problems here must necessarily be one which may be extended over a period of years, the commission has been making surveys in the cotton-producing section of eastern and southern Arkansas to determine its policies.

Relief for Tenants

The wealth of data which has poured into the commission office indicates that whatever plan is adopted it must be one that gradually will stamp out tenancy but at the same time provide immediate relief for tenants.

Two members of the commission suggested a program of birth control information and tentatively advanced "sterilization of the unfit," but C. E. Palmer, commission chairman, indicated he believed the latter proposal outside the province of his board.

The system commonly employed on plantations in this State was adopted shortly after the war between the states and cannot, the commission has pointed out, be

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Morgenthau and Ickes Unite To Dispute Hoover Charges; Say No Double Bookkeeping

Treasury Head Is Thought to Have Talked With
President—Declares Hoover Condemned
Policies He Started Himself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Swiftly revising previous campaign plans, the Democratic Administration yesterday threw two of its most prominent officials into the breach made by former President Hoover's recent criticism of New Deal budget and bookkeeping methods in what is regarded here as a very real tribute to the effectiveness of the former President's indictment.

Almost simultaneously here in Washington and in Philadelphia Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes took up the cudgels with Mr. Hoover and the "double bookkeeping" charges leveled against the administration. Morgenthau frankly stated that a 2000-word statement which he read to newspaper men in his office had been prepared originally for delivery in New York on Friday as a speech.

Didn't Hurt Bond Market

This was done, he intimated, because of concern lest Mr. Hoover's remarks might have an unfavorable effect on the Government bond market. This intimation, it was noted

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Japan Granted Aviation Rights In North China

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19—Announcement of an agreement on commercial air traffic between North China and Manchuria—which Japan had previously sought in vain since the Tangku protocol of 1933—is construed here as indicating a conciliatory attitude on China's part.

The new air traffic accord apparently was reached through the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, with Nanking's tacit approval rather than by the National Government direct.

Meanwhile Gen. Chang Chun, Chinese military commander in the North, and Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Envoy to China, are resuming conversations at Nanking.

Reports from Geneva also disclose an official Japanese move for the opening of an airline to the Mandated Pacific Islands which once belonged to Germany.

China Unbends

Two main lines of significance develop from the news of the air accord. The first is that China has further relaxed its stiff attitude toward dealings with the Japanese-controlled Manchoukuo. This "puppet state" was carved from Chinese territory by force of Japanese arms.

The second repercussion of the air pact is on China's air relations with the other world powers.

From the preliminary announce-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 20

Sea Cup—The Queen Mary Avoids It

"Half speed, or we'll get the cup."
The captain of the Queen Mary may have to give this slow-down order frequently from now on. The cup in question is the Hales trophy, which goes with the blue ribbon, which the Queen Mary has already won for its record trans-Atlantic crossings.

The Cunard White Star Line has stated that it does not want the cup. The reason lies in the company's conviction that speed competition is undesirable in the operation of steamship service.

Consequently if the Queen Mary is caught loitering in the middle of the ocean, or is reported off its course in the Arctic, it will probably mean that it is trying its best to escape getting the cup. No cup-idly here.

Ciano—Italy's Foreign Minister in Berlin

Pomp and ceremony will be accorded Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, on his arrival in Berlin today. Count Ciano, son-in-law of Premier Mussolini is on a major mission. Problems effecting Italo-German relations in the light of the recent rapprochement will be discussed. It will devolve upon Count Ciano to clinch this new understanding while leaving Italy wide national freedom to co-operate for instance, as it did with the democracies in the new currency alignments.

Count Ciano will be in all likelihood under pressure from Germany to join in a crusade against Bolshevism. Indications are that Italy does not feel as warmly on this issue as does Germany. Italy, for instance, was one of the first nations to accord Russia recognition. Probably Italy will not care to jeopardize its trade relations. The Count may then be called upon to do a little diplomatic tight-rope walking.

Ciano on mission to Berlin: Page 3.

Poland—Army Chief Slated for Marshalship

Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, head of the army, is reported to be slated for the Marshalship of Poland Nov. 11. The Kurier Czerwony, presumably speaking for the Government, makes this announcement, and it is reliable. General Rydz-Smigly will succeed to the role of that doughty military dictator, the late Marshal Pilsudski.

Europe upon every variation in governmental officialdom looks for implications. General Rydz-Smigly's recent conferences on military matters with French General Staff members suggests a reorientation of Poland toward France under the prospective Marshal. A Poland increasingly friendly to France, or even neutral, is probably not going to please Germany. If Germany plans any military enterprise against Russia, a friendly Poland is almost essential to enable Germany to reach the Russian borders.

Reich—Göring Leads Self-Sufficiency Drive

Germany withdraws further into its own economic house, even as other nations open their doors and come forth for great intercommunication.

Cel. Gen. Hermann Göring is made economic dictator over the National Socialist four-year plan of economic development aimed for self-sufficiency. General Göring becomes second only to Adolf Hitler,

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Landon Pledges Nation to Shift Trade Policies

Tariff Concessions on
'Inefficient' Industrial
Products Intimated

Protection of Crops

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN CALIFORNIA, Oct. 20—Responding to plainly-expressed public opinion, Gov. Alfred M. Landon today pledged himself to continuance, though in altered form, of two important New Deal policies, the reciprocal trade agreements and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

He also repeated on the Pacific slope the declaration he has made all across the continent: the continuance of relief, though without "waste, incompetence, and partisanship" and the continued payment of farm benefits for an indefinite period.

Most striking of all these reiterated commitments was the reciprocal trade declaration, made at Albuquerque, N. M. late yesterday afternoon. The CCC speech, first of the campaign, was at Barstow, Calif., today.

The Albuquerque speech was in direct response to the criticisms of Governor Landon's Milwaukee speech, attacking the Roosevelt-Hull foreign trade policies. It abounded in strong commitments toward foreign trade as a basis of world peace. But as at Milwaukee, it condemned the specific trade agreements made by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, advocating even higher barriers against foreign farm products. This speech intimated, for the first time, that trading concessions might be made by the United States on industrial products, "inefficiently produced," which now enjoy tariff benefits.

Supporters Aligned

The Milwaukee speech has already alienated several of Governor Landon's important supporters, not the least of them being James P. Warburg, whose books "Hell Bent for Election," and "Still Hell Bent" have been distributed in scores of thousands of copies by the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Warburg's long letter to Mr. Hull struck home in Landon quarters, and precipitated last night's redefinition of Governor Landon's views on foreign trade. In his Albuquerque speech, therefore, the candidate pledged himself to open up new foreign markets, to continue the reciprocal tariff-making, but without permitting the entry of competitive agricultural products.

"We Republicans," Governor Landon said, "will not conduct the reciprocal trade negotiations as to reopen foreign trade channels in such a way as not to penalize the American farmer or the industrial producer and workman. This can be done and it will be done once I am elected."

Obligations to Consumers

Governor Landon plainly implied that the concessions he would offer to foreign nations would be upon industrial imports, saying that "the inefficient producer" should not "export his surplus to the American consumer." He said, "Our producers cannot adjust their affairs to existing conditions more readily than the farmers." A little later he added, "I am sure that American industry is fully alive to its obligations to the farmers and consumers of this country. It really takes states protection should not be extended to the inefficient."

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Full Text of Governor Landon's speech at Albuquerque, N. M.: Page 5.

President Roosevelt prepares
to invade New England: Page 9.

France to Join U. S. Jubilee Of Statue of Liberty

PARIS, Oct. 20 (P)—The French Government announced today it was sending Francois de Tesson, Under-Secretary for the Premier, to the United States to represent France at ceremonies attendant upon the fiftieth birthday of the Statue of Liberty.

The Under-Secretary will sail on the Ile de France tomorrow, arriving in New York Oct. 27. He also will discuss American participation in the Paris exposition scheduled for 1937.

President Lebrun will broadcast a speech during the Statue of Liberty ceremonies, stressing Franco-American friendship.

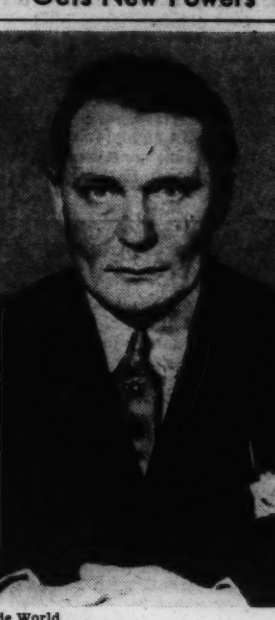
Scully Succeeds McNair As Mayor of Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20 (P)—Cornelius D. Scully formally became Mayor of Pittsburgh yesterday, succeeding William M. McNair. The city council unanimously elected him to fill the office he has occupied since Oct. 6, when Mayor McNair resigned.

But Mr. McNair has withdrawn his resignation and his claim may be carried into the courts within a few days.

Mr. Scully, who was campaign manager for Mayor McNair in the mayoral election of 1933, will serve out the term expiring Jan. 1, 1936, unless legal obstacles are thrown in his way. The new Mayor, a 57-year-old attorney, is an organization Democrat.

Gets New Powers



Gen. Hermann Göring
Reich's Minister for Aviation Made
Dictator for Economics

Göring Becomes Reich Dictator For Economics

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 20—With the avowed object of making Germany "absolutely independent within four years of foreign raw materials which can be supplied by German chemical engineering and mining industries," Reichsführer Adolf Hitler has appointed Gen. Hermann Göring the Economic Dictator of the Third Reich.

Thus while the rest of the world is looking toward the currency agreement between France, Great Britain and the United States as the first step toward a freer exchange of goods in the international field, Germany has definitely decided to nail its self-sufficiency flag still more firmly to the mast.

Business Skeptical

In business circles here there is high skepticism regarding the outcome of the new plan. It is generally accepted that it involves further restrictions on the general consumption of goods and that it must lead—at least for a while—to still higher prices and a still lower standard of living. Further state control of production and capital is also regarded as inevitable.

Herr Hitler announced that Germany was to have a new four-year plan at the National Socialist Party rally in September. He aimed, he said, at making this country self-sufficient, particularly in essential raw materials now imported from abroad.

Details have been eagerly awaited, but enquiries brought no satisfactory answer. Now the answer, in the words of the Völkischer Beobachter, the Government and party organ, has come, not in the expected shape of regulation, but in the person of General Göring.

Naturally the great task set by the National Socialists could only be filled by a National Socialist, the Beobachter adds. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who has hitherto been regarded as Germany's economic dictator, is not a National Socialist.

Division of Powers

In making the new appointment Herr Hitler authorizes General Göring to take all steps necessary for the fulfillment of his task, including the issue of legal decrees and administrative regulations. He is also entitled, according to the communiqué this morning, to receive information from and to give instructions to all Government and Party departments.

Thus to cite the Völkischer Beobachter once more: "Just as all political policy culminates in the person of the Führer, so all economic policy culminates according to this decree in the person of 'Göring.'"

Already in the spring of this year the first step in this direction was taken when General Göring was entrusted with the control of all matters relating to mineral and oil production.

This control was later extended to include all raw materials and foreign exchange matters.

Thus, next to Adolf Hitler, Hermann Göring is now easily the outstanding figure in the Third Reich.

What of Dr. Schacht?

The question is naturally asked—what is now to be the position of Dr. Schacht?

Rumors of his resignation continue to persist, but no authorized statement can be obtained.

Henceforward, Dr. Schacht must work under General Göring, as a protection for Dr. Schacht against the numerous attacks which he had earlier to face from the National Socialist Party. But it is also clear that General Göring rather than Dr. Schacht will henceforth frame the economic policy of this country, especially as to the relations between imports and raw materials for armaments and other purposes.

That rearmament will not suffer more than can possibly be helped is generally accepted, for it was General Göring who issued the well-known slogan "Guns before butter" in his Hamburg speech some months ago.

Germany tightens its belt:
Page 4.

Barcelona Seen As Spain's New Leftist Capital

President Azaña and Three
Ministers Arrive at
Catalan Center

Expected to Stay

Fascist Encirclement of
Madrid Held to Have
Caused Officials to Flee

BARCELONA, Spain, Oct. 20 (P)—President Azaña and three of his cabinet ministers came to Barcelona yesterday from Madrid, which was harassed by an ever-tightening ring of fascist troops.

An unconfirmed report circulated that President Azaña twice Premier of Spain since the termination of the monarchy in 1931 and President since May 11 of this year, came to this government stronghold on the Mediterranean to plan the transfer of his whole Government here.

An official statement, however, declared that his visit was only the first step in a "series of tours" to revive the courage of the government fighters in the sections still loyal to Madrid. His stay will be for an "indefinite period," it was stated.

Three Ministers With Him

President Azaña was accompanied by three cabinet ministers. They were Mariano Ruiz Funes, Minister of Justice; José Giral Pereira, Minister without portfolio, and Manuel Trujó, also Minister without portfolio.

The President's visit to Barcelona, it was announced, would be for an "indefinite period."

Authorities at Barcelona would not confirm a report that the move was the first step in the transfer of his Government from fascist-encircled Madrid to Barcelona.

Cheered by Citizens

President Azaña arrived at 8:10 p. m. and was greeted by Don Luis Companys, head of the autonomous Catalan Government, and members of his staff.

The President was accompanied by a military aide, Gen. Carlos Masquelet, formerly Minister of War in both the Lerroux and Azaña cabinets.

A small crowd of citizens recognized the President when he alighted from a car in front of the Companys, palace, where he will stay.

"Long live Azaña!" they cried. An official statement issued shortly after his arrival said only that "the President has come to Barcelona to show his gratitude for the valiant fight which Catalonia is making on behalf of liberty."

Russian Threat Causes London to Urge Replies

From Italy and Reich

LONDON, Oct. 20 (P)—Worried lest Russia bolt the "Hands-off-Spain" agreement, and harried by a Laborite demand for immediate convocation of Parliament to debate Spanish neutrality, Great Britain today pressed Germany, Italy and Portugal to reply to charges that they have meddled in Spain.

Informed sources said merely that the Government was "concerned at the delay" on the part of the authoritarian states, but it was learned that the Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the International Non-Intervention Committee, had taken occasion to confer with representatives of the three countries.

So far, no date had been set for the next meeting of the committee, despite growing Soviet-German irritation. However, it was believed that Lord Plymouth would convene the body this week if the German, Italian and Portuguese replies were forthcoming.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin was expected to refer the labor demand to his Cabinet.

Refugees tighten ring of steel:
Page 3.

Refugees

Acheson Returns With Warburg To Roosevelt Fold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—As President Roosevelt prepared to head his caravan into industrial New England tonight and to cross over the traditional stronghold of Republicanism, the Hull trade agreements, designed to cut tariffs at home and abroad, bobbed up once more in the very center of the election mill pond.

Dean Acheson, a former New Dealer, long since supposed lost to the fold when he resigned as Under Secretary of the Treasury in 1933 because of rumored disagreement over budget matters, announced today that he is going to vote for Mr. Roosevelt after all, because he wants to defend the Hull treaties against the stout attack of Governor Landon.

The Acheson statement followed hard on the heels of similar comment from another ex-New Dealer, James P. Warburg, who quit Roosevelt long ago to write two vigorous books attacking him, but who has recently changed his position, and is now waiting by recanting, and coming back to the fold.

Warburg for Same Reason

Mr. Warburg returns for the same reason as Mr. Acheson, that he disapproves of Governor Landon's attack on the Hull treaties, since he believes world trade revival is the first essential to prosperity and international peace.

As though in some anxiety over the falling away of these two conservative erstwhile allies, whose comments represent a possible popular reaction to the attack at Minneapolis, Sept. 25, Governor Landon paused in his trip to California at Albuquerque, New Mexico, yesterday, to review his whole attitude to the pact.

Once more he declared he supported the doctrine of reciprocal trade agreements as a doctrine; once more he attacked the 14 Hull agreements in detail, and once more he charged to his farm and cattle audience that the Administration has "destroyed" the foreign credits for American farm products.

Rooseveltians Smile

On the faces of Roosevelt lieutenants today were happy smiles, but from their lips there were few comments. Supremely confident, in their own minds, over the election result, they referred their inquiries to the just-published report of the non-partisan Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Landon in his Minneapolis speech, and Mr. Hamilton in his challenge to the President to engage in a red hunt have decided my vote," declares this second ex-New Dealer.

The Acheson and Warburg comments are only important in the fact that they are likely to confirm New Dealers in the strategy they have already been following and which is likely to find play in the latest New England invasion. This is to concentrate attack on three speeches which Governor Landon punched in a single week last month, while at the same time ringing the changes on the old "full-dinner-pail" motif that came in with President McKinley.

When the 1936 campaign got under way the full record of 3½ years of the New Deal was exposed to raking Republican attack, while on the other hand, Governor Landon's first speeches of acceptance, his Middlesex talk and the like, gave little opportunity for Democratic counter-attack.

The Western Trip

Then came Governor Landon's trip to the West.

On Sept. 23, at Des Moines, he proposed to the farmers a "tariff equivalent benefit" program, without crop curtailment. New Dealers promptly charged it would cost the Treasury \$2,000,000,000 annually.

At Minneapolis, Sept. 25, he attacked the Hull program, singled out Canadian cattle, Cheddar cheese and Babassu nut imports, and brought immediate defensive broadsides from Democrats.

On Sept. 26, at Milwaukee, he gave pointed criticism to the New Deal's Social Security Law, and proposed that the plan should be turned over to the states; the latter comment once more giving the Democrats something to attack, and ultimately eliciting the reply from Governor Landon that he had based his comments on an unpublished report to the Twentieth Century Fund.

Those who feared at the start that Governor Landon would confine himself to generalities have been relieved by his specific comments, which have presented clear-cut issues, and precipitated direct debate. An easier path might have been to avoid such issues, but disdaining this, Governor Landon has presented the topic after topic, government economy, Hull tariffs, farm benefits, social security and the like, on which the public can now express itself Nov. 3.

Mounties Abandon Horses for Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Regina, Sask.

CANADA'S Royal Canadian Mounted Police have substituted autos for horses in the pursuit of criminals across the western plains.

A new system of patrolling the highways of the province has resulted in a marked decrease in crime. More arrests have been made this season under the new plan than in any previous year. Usually crime increases on the western plains during harvesting time.

on "the Hull trade program," which supports the reciprocal agreements with enthusiasm.

The report finds that the Herculean task of breaking down world trade barriers has just begun, but gives high praise to the Hull pact which Governor Landon criticizes for commencing the battle. At one point the report says:

"Changes in tariffs have been made with such caution and technical skill that it appears no efficient industry has been substantially injured."

Almost as though in reply to certain high-tariff exponents who are at the same time attacking government interference with business, the report concludes:

Often Cloak Monopoly

"The gradual removal of tariff barriers, often a cloak for monopoly, cannot logically be resisted by those who deny Government intervention in business."

New Deal Aides Unite to Dispute Hoover Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

that he became a glaring example of the very thing he was inveighing against," Secretary Tokes declared, going on to assert that in contrast with public debt and debt costs in other countries the United States has a remarkably low national debt burden. He fixed the per capita debt at \$266 as compared with \$517 for France and \$761 for Great Britain. He added that the per capita interest charges on the public debt are England, \$22.83; France, \$16.31, and the United States, \$6.45.

Secretary Morgenthau, on the other hand, undertook a more factual answer to Mr. Hoover, presenting his views in the form of an official Treasury statement on the ground that the Treasury's integrity had been challenged and that therefore it was the United States Treasury which was defending itself. The Tokes speech was sponsored by the Democratic National Committee.

Defends His Action

Defending his course of action, Secretary Morgenthau told newspaper men:

"The citizens naturally impute to a former President intimate knowledge of the financial operations of the Government and when Mr. Hoover attacks the integrity of public accounts, his statements, if permitted to go unchallenged, might tend to impair the confidence of the public in its financial officials with consequent detrimental effect on the federal credit."

Taking up one by one Mr. Hoover's three "formulas" by which the former President charged the New Deal with "juggling" the budget, Secretary Morgenthau insisted that there had been no change from practices and methods of previous Republican administration except as regards relief and emergency expenditures.

Not to Mislead Taxpayers

These had been set under separate headings not, he insisted, for the purpose of misleading the taxpayer, but rather in order that he might the more readily see how and where his money was being spent.

Mr. Hoover's first formula charged an innovation in segregating such items as trust fund accounts from regular budget figures. Secretary Morgenthau claimed that this practice was initiated by Mr. Hoover himself during his administration.

Similarly the Treasury Secretary insisted that in criticizing the Roosevelt Administration for its treatment of revolving funds Mr. Hoover was again condemning his own practice.

On Mr. Hoover's third charge of jump-sum appropriation Secretary Morgenthau insisted that actually more detailed information regarding the disposition of public funds had been made available under the present Administration than ever before.

Secretary Morgenthau's action in releasing the statement was preceded by a lengthy conversation with President Roosevelt and an equally extended conference with his chief Treasury advisers incidents both of which tended to emphasize the importance which the New Dealers attached to Mr. Hoover's speech and the necessity they felt themselves under of attempting to counter it.

It is noted by political observers that seldom during the current election campaign has such a concerted attempt been made to answer any specific Republican attack. More frequently than not they are merely ignored on the assumption that the voters will discount them as campaign speeches.

Deeper Waterways Group Re-elects Philadelphian

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Atlantic Deep Waterways association, which devoted three days to boosting the proposed New Jersey ship canal, ended its twenty-ninth annual convention on Oct. 17 by re-electing J. Hampton Moore, former Mayor of Philadelphia, as president.

Mr. Moore, who in his address at the convention's opening session termed the proposed 31-mile cross-state canal a "great national project" which would aid industry and agriculture, has been president of the association since its inception.

Other officers re-elected were: Vice-presidents-at-large, John H. Small, North Carolina; Frank S. Davis, Massachusetts; William E. Woollard, New York; Mayor Thomas B. Stockham, Morrisville, Ohio; Howard W. Jackson, Maryland; A. B. Schwarzkopf, Virginia; E. G. Sewell, Florida.

Oklahoma Friends Unveil Monument to Will Rogers

COLOGAH, Okla., Oct. 20 (AP)—Will Rogers' homefolk dedicated their humble monument to him Sunday with kindly reminiscence and homely phrase. About 500 of the people who knew the humorist best gathered before the shrine at the roadside.

"Will once told me," said J. B. Wise, one of his close friends, "that he was a great big boy before he ever knew there was any other town than Cologah."

"His spirit lives. And it is up to us to begin in this manner the spreading of the philosophy of good will that was his."

The monument is an eight-foot shaft, built of red native stone, with a portrait of Mr. Rogers sealed under glass. It stands beside a six-foot wooden model of the Rogers homestead.

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Jericho, Gateway to Promised Land

Oasis in Desolate Lower Jordan Valley Recalls Exploits of Joshua, Leader of Children of Israel After Moses—Ruins of Ancient City in Mound Outside Present Town—Scorched Area All Below Sea Level

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jericho, Palestine—Modern Jericho is an oasis, in a wilderness. The wilderness is the valley of the Jordan River. Ancient Jericho, a name recalling Joshua, is a mound of ruins outside the present town.

It is strange that a river valley should be so desert and that the level lands about a sea should be a dreary waste. This is surely the strangest valley, and the Dead Sea is the strangest sea, in all the world. It is one of the lowest, possibly the lowest bit of dry land on the globe, all below sea level, and oppressively hot.

The Jordan at this point is a small, lonely, uninviting stream. It rises in a marsh that is fed by the rains and melting snows of Mt. Hermon, then immediately passes through a little lake, traverses a little sea, called Galleh, and flows on, with many meanderings, and sometimes only dreary fringes of trees and bushes, while the valley, which is 2 to 10 miles broad, is bare and desolate.

Waterless Hills

High, treeless hills arise abruptly on each side. They are brown, dreary, waterless. You find only occasional flocks of sheep or goats assiduously seeking scrawny patches of tough bushes. These heights have not the magnificent sweep of Alps, nor has the valley any of the grandeur of a great desert. It is aridity with no sublime aspects.

The Dead Sea is repellent. The world's most spiteful stretch of water. It gathers all the bitterness of a dozen valleys and retains it; each new year augmenting its acidity. It tolerates no fish, carries no shells with tollers to their tasks, nor conveys joy seekers to cool haunts.

Not one town breaks the mile-long monotony of its silent shores. Its deceptive, glassy waters lie in wait for you. A drop on your tongue burns.

On your hand it stings and leaves salty blotches. If you should venture to bathe in this sea you would soon

forget the novel experience of not being able to sink and would feel yourself gripped by myriad rough and clammy arms. And when you left the water, they would stick to you like pitch. You could not shake them off, and you finally plunged into the Jordan and sent them back to mingle once more with their brackish brothers.

Jewish Polish Firm

With the magnificent effrontery of modern industry, a Jewish company is today winning potash from this sterile place to improve the crops of more fertile regions.

The lower Jordan Valley is a desolate, stuffy place. And that makes the rather ragged and dusty Jericho oasis seem like a paradise. This short belt of green between the foot of a barren hill and the edge of a wilderness is created by a great spring of clear cold water that from time immemorial has gushed from the ground.

Thanks to this water, there has been a city here from long ages past. Flowers of the most gorgeous hues abound, orange groves flourish, bananas thrive and gardens yield every sort of luscious vegetables. To ride into Jericho from the barren, gray valley, or down from the bald, brown hills, is a delight. And when you enter the vine-covered garden beside the rude little inn, the delight becomes a thrill.

It is Jericho's place, discovered it on coming down from Jerusalem, and knew at once it was the place for me.

A tiny stream of cool clear water trickled through the garden. High walls of brilliant, lavishly blooming, every sort of luscious vegetables, a thick net of profusely flowering, purple morning glories was spread above us, letting in just enough light so that tiny sunbeams could chase one another across my table as a breeze opened pathways for them along the stream. A yellow bird in a cage that hung from the vines kept singing.

Cleopatra once had a palace in Jericho, but not as fine as mine. My rough wooden table, of course,

had no covering. My chair was a stool, but I could lean back against the wall of the inn. Cares vanished, strains fled away. So I ordered refreshments. "Mr. Abdul, please, a glass of lemonade."

How cool was my booth of vines! And what colors. Purple and purple and red against the green. The thrill of a bird and the rippling of water. Two tiny sunbeams fleeing from a big one. A cup bearer of an Oriental court to serve me.

And outside, heat. Tireless dust drifted over the waste. Old withered hills gathered desolation in their rugged brown skirts and poured it upon you. Ruins and weapons and strife lined the road. Dejected camels and racing autos moved along the horizon. Everybody going somewhere. And everybody with a care.

I was glad to have a rest from that world. I was going nowhere. I had arrived. "Another lemonade, Mr. Abdul."

Toward the Promised Land

Up in Jerusalem, 20 miles away, the Jews and Arabs were clashing. At the source of the Jordan, Arabs were in revolt against the French. The Emperor of Ethiopia had fled to Jerusalem. The Egyptians were negotiating for liberty. Workmen were burning churches in Spain. The Heimwehr was raging in Austria. Peasants were seizing jails to free political prisoners in Yugoslavia. The Hindenburg crossed the ocean in two days. The Queen Mary in four. France voted Red. Crooning was started in Hyde Park.

I heard it all in the soothing of the hot troubled wind that poured down the gullies, among the brown hills. I suppose it means progress and it is all part of my world. But today, flight, yellow birds and morning glories are all I want.

The Holy Land

Sequel to the Holy Land

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I don't care to cross the ocean. I shall drink three more lemonades. I shall sit here an hour longer, till the day is cooler.

Then I shall prepare to cross Palestine tomorrow from the Jordan to the Mediterranean. With Egypt and the wilderness behind, and with Jericho taken by Joshua, we shall push on into the Promised Land. Its peoples and culture are strangely changed in part since days of the Children of Israel, but with the aid of a lively imagination we can see it much as it was then.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president and Minister of Economics, becomes outwardly secondary to General Göring.

A grim national tightening of belts is foreseen. The making of Germany self-sufficient, especially in raw materials, and the continuance of the Reich's rearmament program are the announced goals, and business men look for rigid restrictions and falling standards of living, in order that these ends may be attained. General Göring, who propounded the well-known slogan, "guns before butter," is regarded as the man who can give himself unreservedly to this program.

East and West—Candidates Seek to Shift Balance

Governor Landon, arriving in California, refuses to take predictions of that state's Democratic leaning. He also refuses to accept the Literary Digest poll's indication that New Mexico would go Democratic. He casts his line in both states.

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, he seeks to persuade the voters with such pledges as the following:

"We Republicans will so conduct the reciprocal treaty negotiations as to reopen foreign trade channels in such a way as not to penalize the American farmers or the industrial producer and workman. This can be done and it will be done once I am elected."

At Barstow, California, he states:

"Once I am elected President I will do everything in my power not only to continue the CCC but to improve the organization."

Governor Landon makes his major bid for California's 22 electoral votes at Los Angeles tonight.

President Roosevelt writes his Worcester, Mass., speech, reduces accumulated state business and prepares to leave for Rhode Island tonight.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau issues a long reply to former President Hoover's attack on the Treasury Department. In detail he denies the Hoover charges of dishonesty and deceit in Government reports. He denies that the Government has any system of double bookkeeping. He states that the Treasury Department broke its habit of silence because the Hoover charges were inclined to unsettle the confidence of the people.

Seattle Strike: How Labor and Press Feel It

(Continued from Page 1)

stance, with a class of 40 youngsters, is usually protected by legislation in her tenure of office.

Effect on News

But the newspaperman who is also an educator, in that he may be writing stories read by hundreds of thousands or by millions and forming public opinion in the nation, may not infrequently find his job vacated by a reckless and ruthless release. Carelessness in personnel leads to carelessness in news.

Unwarranted and frequent replacements often mean throwing men in on editorial jobs who are inexperienced or at best unacquainted with their unfamiliar territory.

What they write may sound well enough, but actually fall in sufficiency.

The atmosphere of a possible office tornado or of the ax falling on one knows where, also develops fear, giving no encouragement to the steadiness of endeavor desirable for soundness.

Shoddy news may result. The public insensitively questions its quality, but cannot identify the trouble.

Place of Origin

If the product were shoes, the consumer would speedily detect the defects. But generally it is impossible to tell whether a piece of news is of first or fifth grade, unless one has been right where it originated. Only a handful have that opportunity.

Probably the nature of newspaper-making, with its haste, its excitement, and its purely mental quality, like art and music, have inclined it to temperamental frailties gradually being overcome.

Changes of managing editors in some newspaper properties are duplicated only by the notoriously frequent removal of police chiefs at the beck of politics.

Yet there are exceptions in the newspaper world and in the Hearst organization. Some of the Hearst staff are fixtures, surviving every office whim and storm. Likewise many another newspaper has its veteran who has become an institution. He has been "through the mill," he has perhaps been a star reporter, knows everybody and everything locally and is now cared for by being given some minor post where his faithfulness will be rewarded.

Good Fighter

American newspaper-making is a strange profession. It has its contradictions, its shortsightedness, its courageous vision. Hearst, notwithstanding his foibles, fights many a good fight. The American press stands among the best in the world.

In a past day, the arbitrary dismissal of a newspaper man did not mean as much as today, because interchange of jobs was common, and openings fairly easy to wedge into.

William Allen White, the sage of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, brings out the need for better security of editorial employment in a message he gave a short time ago to Editor and Publisher. He wrote:

Right to Job

"The fundamental issue in Seattle is deeper than the guild strike and, alas, it is an issue of the next decade and it may be popularized with difficulty today. The issue hinges on a man's right to his job. In this issue, by a man I mean any worker in any industry who has invested any considerable portion of his life satisfactorily to him and to his boss in any job. I believe that investment is as deeply a vested interest as an investment in dollars. So much for the man."

Vested Right

"Now let's define his job. His job should be the place where he works or the trade in which he works with heavy preference to the place. His vested interest in his job assumes, first, that he does his job well, that his skill and faithfulness have been attested by employment for a definite time (certainly five years would seem to be fair) after which time and satisfactory service he cannot be fired except for cause, cause being (a) a genuine decrease in the employer's business, (b) a deterioration of the worker's skill. But that raises another question, important but besides the point here.

"I believe that a decently organized society will recognize a man's

vested right to his job under the circumstances herein before set down. For that right, organized labor has been fighting for more than a century. When that right is finally recognized, most of the strife between labor and capital will end. The contest cannot and should not end until that right is established."

Laborer and His Hire

"The Seattle strike on its surface has dramatized a number of unpleasant circumstances. They are superficial. Beneath them is the social urge, the latent sense of justice in the human heart which will give a man the same vested right in his work, if he is willing and competent to work, that capital has in wisely placed investments."

"The law protects the right of property to a decent return from a going concern. The law some day will declare legally that the laborer is worthy of his hire. The vested right of labor to work cannot be legally defined and fully protected today. It will take another decade, possibly another generation; conceivably a century of progressive struggle, finally to compromise into a living compact this new right of the man to his job."

Parkers Arrested in Wendel Kidnaping

MT. HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—Ellis Parker, chief of Burlington county detectives, and his son, Ellis Jr., were arrested today on bench warrants issued by Federal Judge Guy L. Fike, before whom a sealed indictment was returned yesterday in Newark, N. J., in connection with the Paul H. Wendel kidnaping.

Bail for the senior Parker was set at \$10,000 and that for his son at \$25,000. Friends and local merchants supplied the bail and the men were released pending their appearance before a federal judge in Trenton, Oct. 27. No specific charges were cited in the warrants.

WPA Spending \$150,000 On San Jose Park System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Improvements of San Jose parks are being made by the WPA in a \$150,000 project. The work requiring seven months to complete is estimated should provide wide daily employment for approximately 234 men.

The work includes landscaping, lawns, regraded and surfaced paths, construction of tennis courts, rest rooms, installation of sprinkling systems, pumping plants, and other improvements. About 14 parks will be renovated, including the civic auditorium grounds and the municipal rose garden.

Lake Tragedy Inquiry Starts

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP)—Canadian officials and representatives of the National Sand and Materials, Limited, began yesterday a preliminary investigation of the tragic foundering on Lake Erie of the sand barge, Sand Merchant, with 19 fatalities. The Sand Merchant rolled over in a gale west of Cleveland Saturday night and sank. At dawn Sunday only seven members of the crew, including Capt. Graham MacLellan, remained clinging to the two upturned lifeboats from which they were rescued by other ships.

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Montgomery. He has transformed depth bombs into vases for flowering shrubs which will further beautify the Capitol grounds.

Mr. Thomas purchased eight of the spherical steel containers, which once held sufficient explosives to sink a battleship, from a Mobile junk dealer who had bought them as World War salvage.

Discarded Depth Bombs Serve as Flower Pots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A fest something like beating swords into plowshares has been accomplished by Howard Thames, superintendent of the Alabama State Capitol at

Montgomery. He has transformed depth bombs into vases for flowering shrubs which will further beautify the Capitol grounds.

Mr. Thomas purchased eight of the spherical steel containers, which once held sufficient explosives to sink a battleship, from a Mobile junk dealer who had bought them as World War salvage.

South of Addis Ababa

An Italian division meets Ethiopian warriors under Dadja Abal. After an air and artillery bombardment and an infantry engagement, the Ethiopians were routed. More than 300 Ethiopian casualties were reported from the five-hour fighting, which finally enabled the Italians to scale the 3000-foot high Ethiopian stronghold of Mt. Ghabassere. The Italians are discovering what all colonizers have discovered—the initial conquest is only the beginning.

All Russia Elects Delegates To Constitutional Congress

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Happy-joyful. Affable-sociable. Befitting-seemly. Aerial-lofty. Earnest-zealous. Circumspect-watchful. Flexible-pliant. Immovable-stable. Nondescript-amorphous. Picaresque-redundant.

2. Fresh, Flesh, Flash, Clash, Crash, Brash, Brass, Brats, Blats, Slats, Slate, State, Stale.

3.

2894
1058
7034

10988

4. FR ends (Friends).

5. Cryptograms in letter-form, yes; but including figures, no; a thousand times, no! Are they not difficult enough already?

Germany Tightens Its Belt: Less Fat Means More Guns, Reich's Plea to Housewives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's determination to carry through its present "struggle for national freedom" whatever hardships are involved, coupled with an appeal to German housewives to co-operate for its success was the general theme of Rudolf Hess's (Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's deputy) recent speech at Hof in Upper Bavaria.

Herr Hess stated that this country was 100 per cent self-sufficient in bread, flour, potatoes, sugar and milk, but was particularly lacking in fats which had to be imported. In addition, there was a lack of raw materials necessary for "maintaining industry, guaranteeing the work of millions, and completing rearmament."

To Aid World Trade

Germany, according to Herr Hess, had to have markets. It had to have the possibility of getting raw materials within its own territories—that is, "raw product colonies"—and it had also to continue to manufacture as much as possible of its raw materials at home.

It was in the interest of other nations to give Germany colonies, otherwise this country would be compelled to export its manufactures at any price which would damage the trade of other export lands.

Compulsory labor would not be introduced here as in Soviet Russia. Herr Hess also declared, nor would the system of ration cards, prevalent here during and after the World War, be reintroduced.

But all Herr Hitler's deputy said indicated the struggle to get necessary supplies and that more sacrifice would be necessary from the populace.

"We are ready also in the future if necessary to eat a little less fat, somewhat less pork and a few less eggs, since we know that the foreign exchange so saved can come for armaments. The slogan is still cannons rather than butter."

Herr Hitler, he continued, did not do things by halves and every new cannon and new tank, every airplane was more security for the

MAIDS' AFTERNOON OUTFIT

Comprising smartly cut art silk Poplin Dress in Green, Brown, Navy, Wine or Black, and dainty Apron set in white or coffee-colored fabric. Dress length, 46 and 48 inches. The complete outfit, price 16/11



Schofields
THE HEADROW
LEEDS 1 ENGLAND

Sharecropper Problem Grips Session in Dixie

(Continued from Page 1)

changed over night. In Arkansas, tenants operate more than 60 per cent of the farms.

Farm Ownership Need

In the recent tenancy conference, held at Hot Springs, Governor Futrell declared that it would only be through farm ownership that the tenant system could be abolished in Arkansas. Tenant farmers in this area, those of the more substantial class who rent only land from the landowners and pay money rent, look upon the proposal of farm ownership as the most practical step toward a betterment of their conditions, it is pointed out.

It is with the sharecropper class, however, that objections to the farm ownership theory have been raised. The average sharecropper or day laborer, observers say, does not feel that any immediate good can be derived from proposals looking toward land ownership. Generally, he has no livestock, farm equipment or supplies. He is provided for by the landowner who takes half of his crop at the end of the year for such services. Turned into the ownership division immediately, it is feared, would throw him off balance.

Naturally, any aid which might be given to this class must, according to members of the commission, come under the heading of improvement of educational facilities, health conditions and setting up of county boards.

Gradual Change Sought

In later years, when each of these programs has had its effect, many from the sharecroppers class will be ready to climb up into the land ownership classification, it is believed.

The average tenant farmer, who in reality is a share tenant paying the landlord part of crops produced or money for rent of land, has his own farm equipment, livestock and supplies. He has learned to be industrious and energetic in order to get to this station. To extend to him the facilities for farm ownership would, it is believed by the commission, appear to be a step forward. By rigid regulation through contracts, it is thought that this more substantial class of tenant would thrive well and be successful in efforts toward land ownership.

Due to the pressed financial conditions which have prevailed on plantations in this area in the past six or eight years, a movement from the tenant status to that of day laborer or sharecropper has been apparent. During the present year, including sharecroppers and day laborers) operated 90.3 per cent of the farms in Crittenden county, 85 per cent in Mississippi county, 83.1 per cent in St. Francis county and slightly lower percentages in Cross, Polk, Mississippi, Craighead, Lee and Phillips counties.

Overhead Costs Cut

In the swing to day labor, plantation owners have found a way to cut down overhead expenses for their farms but at the expense of the sharecropper class. Instead of supplying tenant families with food, farm equipment and supplies during the year and taking half of the crop as pay, planters usually give the families homes rent free and pay each laborer a daily wage. In this manner, the planter only pays out wages during the spring, summer and fall work in near-by towns or surrounding farms to obtain funds with which to purchase food and clothing.

J. O. Beck of Hughes, a member of the commission and one of the largest plantation owners in Arkansas, has announced that any improvement of the social and economic conditions now existing among tenants must first begin with extension of educational facilities. He believes that if each tenant child is given adequate training the tenancy system gradually will disappear and a new race of landowners will rise which will bring a new agricultural prosperity to the South.

Not the least of the many theories submitted to the commission for consideration is the one advocated by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, an organization established in eastern Arkansas three years ago to champion the cause of the sharecroppers and one which has sponsored numerous tenant strikes in this area. The union proposes co-operative farm projects as a practical solution of the problem.

In a long report, the union cited that "producers co-operatives in industry have blazed a path toward a new type of ownership" that "one of the largest and most successful farms in Texas was founded 40 years ago by a company of Danish immigrants," and asserted that "in periods of economic stress a co-operative group, properly organized and led, may hold its land where the individual farmer may lapse into tenancy."

'Ads' on Signposts

Traffic signposts at Graz, Austria, emblazoned with the Austrian colors, red and white, and the Helmut insignia are the latest political advertising venture here.

Raspberries in Fredonia, N. Y.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—Raspberries are being picked here and there throughout this area—a rare occurrence in October—and farmers report also that mushrooms are much more plentiful than usual. They credit the mild weather and frequent rains.

A SPRING in your stride

There's a spring in your stride when you're wearing Norvic and Mascot: for you know that your feet are looking their best, while you enjoy the comfort that has been built into every pair. Norvic and Mascot shoes are both fashionable and comfortable. They are light and elegant, yet solid and hard-wearing. Slip on a pair at your local shoe shop!

NORVIC and MASCOT

NORVIC 3876. Attractive shoe in Black Glace Kid. Also in Bulrush or Blue Glace Kid 32/6.

Old Philadelphia Traffic Signs Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20—Highway safety depends as much upon proper traffic control as it does upon control of reckless individual drivers through various penalties, declares J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the Keystone Automobile Club.

"This business of highway safety has two sides," said Mr. Smith. "We are on record as favoring the punishment of reckless drivers, but we are on record also in demand that the authorities meet the driver half way with proper and adequate traffic control."

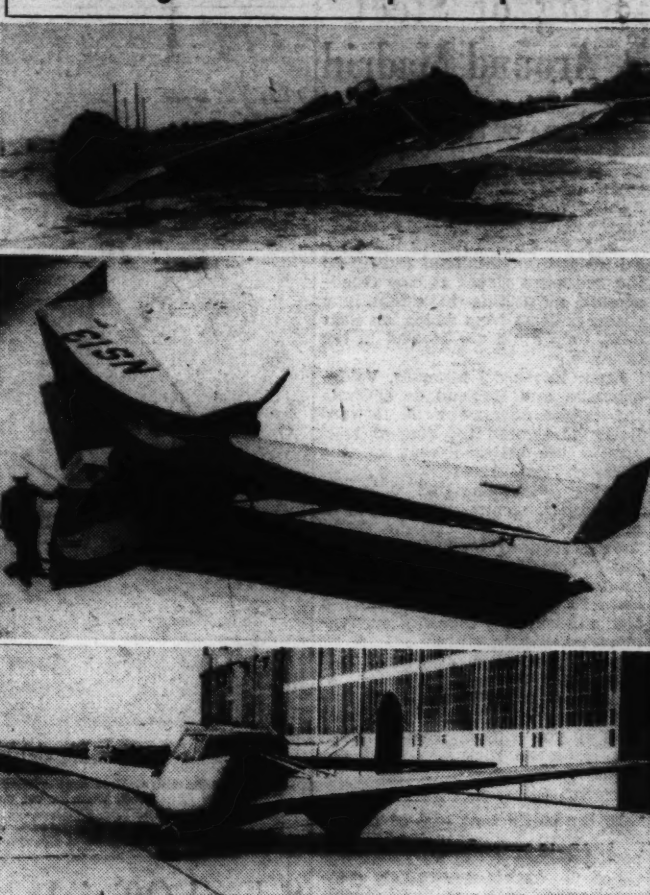
No real safety program can be undertaken in central Philadelphia, Mr. Smith asserted, until the hand-operated semaphores which have been retained in that section, have been replaced with the modern automatic electric signals used in outlying sections.

Court Enjoins Bette Davis From Making British Film

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Bette Davis, American film player, was restrained yesterday from appearing in motion pictures or other performances in England for any company except Warner Brothers of Hollywood.

The injunction was granted by Justice Sir George Branson in the King's Bench division upon application of the American film company. Warner Brothers applied for the injunction last summer and hearings began last week. Counsel for Miss Davis contended that the contract was so stringent that it constituted in effect "restraint of trade."

Blazing Trail for Cheaper Airplanes



Wide World; Bureau of Air Commerce

Three of the Types Built for Federal Tests

Upper Ye Arrow Plane, Open Cockpit Side-by-Side Seating Powered by Ford V-8 Engine, Center in Waterman Tailless Plane, With Pusher Motor, Reversed Landing Gear, Lower Lateral Control Being Provided by Rudders on Wing Tips, Lower—Hammond, Flying Wing Type, Coupe Control Cabin, Pusher Motor and Reversed Landing Gear

Simplicity and Safety Mark 'Flivver' Plane Developments

Aviation Comment

Maybe you, Mr. Average Man, have declared with feeling that aviation is "not for you." You may change your mind, however, when you hear what the Government has done to make planes simpler, safer and less expensive to operate.

The Department of Commerce has developed half a dozen designs for planes, all of them perhaps harbingers of the day when private flying will be more than the sport of the very wealthy. One of these, a roadable autogiro, can run along the highway when the flying weather gets too bad or take off when the traffic becomes too congested along the highways.

A brief summary of what the department's design program has achieved would run as follows:

Prices as low as \$1500 for a little orange and blue runabout. An automobile engine which with inexpensive alterations may be used in a plane.

Improved visibility by placing engine and propeller in the rear. Safer landing gear, eliminating tendency to "nose over."

Controls that keep a plane from going into a tail spin in the air. A tailless plane that will fit into a 22-foot hangar.

All-metal body, giving the same degree of protection as a transport plane.

As to what their planes will "not do" the Department of Commerce admits that:

All these improvements are not incorporated in any one plane yet. None of the craft is of the "family" type, they belong to "coupe" and "roadster" classifications.

The \$700 figure asked by Eugene L. Vidal in his questionnaire in 1933 has not been reached by any means yet.

The experimental types are based either at Bolling Field in Washington or at the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics laboratories at Langley Field, Virginia. The planes are tested in service by Department of Commerce inspectors in line with their regular duties.

The types developed by the department are as follows:

The Hammond, now built in San Francisco, a flying wing type, with coupe cabin, pusher engine, reversed landing gear with "tail" wheel first to prevent "noseovers."

The Waterman, tailless, also with pusher motor, stallproof, easy lander and reversed landing gear.

The Curtiss-Wright coupe, all metal monoplane, only craft designed by major aircraft builder for

Japan Granted Aviation Rights In North China

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, it appears that Chinese planes will fly to the coast from Peiping to Shan-hai-kwan. At Dairen and at Shan-hai-kwan these Chinese lines will connect with lines operated by the Japan Air Transport Company.

This arrangement is nicely calculated to take care of Chinese susceptibilities on the issue of recognizing Japan's legal right to control Manchuria. Shan-hai-kwan is on the border between Hopei Province (in which Peiping is located) and Manchoukuo. While Japanese penetration into the area south of Shan-hai-kwan has been considerable, this area is not officially claimed as part of Manchoukuo.

Cushioning

A similar cushioning for Chinese feelings is provided at Dairen. Even before the Manchurian conquest, from late in 1931 to 1933, Dairen was the metropolis of the Kwantung Leased Territory. China had dealings with this territory. Since then some Japanese have sought to incorporate the Leased Territory into Manchoukuo, but its status in international law is distinct from that of Manchoukuo.

While Chinese demands for non-recognition of the conquest of Manchuria are therefore protected in the new pact, the practical effect will be to open air communications between North China and Manchoukuo.

The technical jockeying which has preceded this pact is in fact little different from that which preceded the recent conclusion of arrangements for the trans-Pacific service of Pan American Airways. China has not yet granted a landing port to the Clipper ships. Only the action of Great Britain in allowing the Clippers to land at Hong Kong has made possible the conclusion of the line from San Francisco by way of Honolulu, Manila and way stations.

Why Not Japan?

But with specific reference to Japan, the new air pact represents a considerable letting down of the bars. China's refusal to co-operate with American and other lines was attributed in large part to her distrust of Japan. If she allowed other nations to land in Chinese waters, or in Chinese cities, then why not Japan? Especially since a secret verbal understanding at the time of the Tangtze treaty is reported to have assured to Japan control of aviation in North China.

Since China, under the new pact, retains control of the lines operating in or over its own territory—and even is allowed to land its planes on Japanese-controlled territory, both at Shan-hai-kwan and at Dairen—it might be said that Japan has given, rather than received, more advantages.

But the action of establishing contact points with air lines of the outside world remains as a potent precedent in the accelerating movement to link China into the expanding network of world air lines.

Japan Denies Military Purpose of Airline To Its Mandated Islands

GENEVA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Japan will open an airline to the mandated Pacific islands which once belonged to Germany, an official report to the League of Nations disclosed today.

Apparently answering in advance any possible accusation that the airline will be used for military purposes, the Japanese announced the project was to "promote efficiency of administration and assist industrial and social activities of the inhabitants."

At the same time (disturbed over reports that she recently withdrew warships from the islands, Japan said she never had had either fortifications or naval forces in the area. The Marianne or Ladrones islands, nearest of the mandates, are approximately 1600 miles from Japan.

Specific aims of the projected airline were stated as follows:

1. Convenience of official documents.

2. Air mail.

3. Observation of the movements of fish.

4. Meteorological observations in connection with fisheries.

5. Establishment of communications in the case of interruption of regular steamer services, "through accidents" or other causes.

6. Search and relief in case of marine disaster.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Art Emotions and Attitudes

By Dorothy Crafy

THE 1936 International Exhibition of Modern Paintings staged by the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh is smaller and more selective than the conglomerate display of last year, which presented work by artists in more than 20 countries, but did so by spreading the butter so thin that the savor was lost.

Art solicited by mail can never in the aggregate reach the standard of art personally invited, and the current show demonstrates different technique in solving the financial problem that arose with the depression. Artists of six countries, only, are represented, including the United States, France, England, Germany, Spain and Italy. Such concentration of effort gave opportunity to present larger and more complete surveys of contemporary painting in the countries chosen. The French section, for example, is the strongest seen at Carnegie for many years; while the Spanish section gains vigor through the innovation of a show within a show—a one-man display of work by José Gutiérrez Solana—as well as a representative selection of paintings by other contemporary Spanish artists.

Of eight prize and honor awards three have been conferred on Americans, with first prize of \$1000 going to Leon Kroll for "The Road From the Cove."

Perhaps the intense life-work of Solana, so emotionally filled with the artist's reactions to and often revulsion against elements that have made for present turmoil in Spain, makes one unduly critical of less emotionally resilient work. "The Road From the Cove" is admirably painted, but, as opposed to the splendid unity of feeling that Solana brings to his work, the synthetic, young and self-admiring parts. The figures are arbitrarily placed, emotionally unrelated to each other, and contributing to the composition much as impersonal forms and colors build up an abstraction. It is in fact, the type of canvas that worship of technique tends to produce. The painter says to himself, "Now I'll paint a picture." It is a deliberate, intellectual performance on his part, and not the reflex action of a burning emotion, as with Solana.

One prefers the canvas awarded fourth honorable mention—Paul Sample's "Barber's Shop," the adroit handling of a typically American scene, unified by sense of humor. Last season Mr. Sample won the Temple Gold Medal at the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

For an international exhibition as vital as the current one, the prize awards are not impressive, gathering weakness through overemphasis on flower pictures, as if the artists were leaning backward in an effort to avoid any controversial issue. Pretty softly petaled pink and white roses in a vase win for William J. Glackens (American) the Allegheny County Garden Club prize of \$300. A delicate arrangement of roses and Queen Anne's lace brings second honorable mention and \$300 to Henri Desire of France; while third honorable mention and \$200 go to Alberto Salotti (Italian) for "Vase of Flowers."

Technique is, in fact, the fetish of the awards. Pierre Bonnard of France claimed second prize and \$600 for "Breakfast Table," a brilliant bit of pointillist impressionism; while Eve Kirk's (English) "The Lake, Regent's Park" reveals a more individual paint handling.

Turning first to the American section one discovers an influx of new contributors (all works shown were invited), and a new consciousness on the part of a major exhibiting institution that younger men and women are not only existing but beginning to make themselves felt in the art world. This trend may, perhaps, be attributed to two causes—the impetus given the rising generation by Government patronage of art, and the rental issue raised by the American artists and met with opposition by the museums and public galleries from whom cash is demanded for the display of work by any member of the group.

The Carnegie Institute has refused to pay rental pictures thereby eliminating the work of a few men whose art has heretofore enlivened the Internationals. Omissions, however, are few. Leon Kroll, himself, has withdrawn from the rental group. Gaps in the ranks left by others still numbered among the insurgents have been filled with work by painters with feet on the first rung of the recognition ladder. Thus does the rental controversy give the younger man his chance.

The American section at Carnegie has not suffered by its omissions. While it is still less emotionally free than its European cousins, it reveals two strong trends—one toward out-and-out realism as in the work of Edward Hopper, Frederick Waugh and Luigi Lucioni, the other toward romanticism. There is a faint yet insistent undercurrent of Renaissance influence, as opposed to the modern French.

One finds, also, that analogies are strong between English and American thought trends in the current International: note the similarity both in technique and subject matter existing between Harold Harvey's "Land's End" and Stephen Elnier's "On Gilbert Head," or John Armstrong's "Swans" and "Dawn Horse" by Millard Sheets.

In the art of all the countries there

is less resort to distortion than in previous years. Whether this fact marks a genuine trend, or whether it is merely reflected in the choice of the canvases shown is, of course, a question.

Distortion, especially of the human figure, in modern art has caused much misunderstanding on the part of the public with resultant alienation of affections. It is difficult to point out to the lay mind that when distortion is used for definite pattern or emotional effect it frees itself from the stigma of the abnormal. When, however, it is misunderstood by the artist himself it becomes either an affectation or a confession of ignorance. The difference between these two types of modern picture making is well demonstrated in the present exhibition.

Place "Three Bathers" by Marcel Gromaire, the French modern, beside "Primitive Family" by the American C. G. Nelson. Gromaire builds architecturally, reducing his figures to geometric essentials. Nelson, on the other hand, produces a monstrosity of forms for which one seeks in vain to discover either pattern or emotional reason.

The American section is, in fact, replete with contrasts. On the one hand are painters who consider their art as all sufficient, and who do not attempt, as does Solana, to venture forth into the disturbing turmoil of the world in which they live. On the other hand are those who use art for propaganda purpose.

When an artist's propaganda is vitally interwoven with his emotional reactions it becomes so inseparable from his own personality that it sweeps aside criticism. This is true of the life-work of Solana. When, however, one feels that the painter does not live what he paints,

Illustration or Decoration?

By E. C. Sherburne

PLENTIFUL opportunity, now, to make up one's mind about murals. Are they essentially illustration or are they fundamentally decoration? So when illustration and decoration are blended in a composition, as is usually done in the murals in the show of United States Treasury Department projects on view at the Whitney Museum until Nov. 6, which element should be dominant?

This observer is persuaded by evidence of the exhibition that a mural tends to run into a variety of unsatisfactory phases when the purpose of making the composition is not predominantly on the side of producing a wall decoration.

This is no reflection on the taste of persons who like illustrations, any sort of illustrations so long as they tell a story. Merely it is necessary to remark that other persons do not care for illustrations unless they escape from banality of idea. Banal murals are illustrations because the man who drew or painted them was not also a literary artist, which he would need to be in order to turn out something first-rate in the way of a story-telling picture.

Something less than satisfying, are murals that seem to be merely enlarged easel paintings, murals that are built up of figures that were painted with too heavy dependence upon posed models and without the support of memorized knowledge of the appearances of forms in motion, and murals that are overcrowded with details of slight value. Granting that these objections may arise from personal taste, there need be no specific naming of works or artists in this connection. However, it could well be recommended to the authorities who pass upon sketches for this Government work that they print this line on the office stationery: One Rivera is sufficient.

This is a carefully installed and pretty steadily interesting show. It exemplifies some of the best work now being done by American artists, appointed or winning in competitions, on painting and sculpture projects "for the adornment of Federal buildings which were designed by or under the Supervising Architect's office, a branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury."

In any art show one may fairly look for works that manifest personal style as well as that sort of general ability that is to be expected of any artist worthy of the name. Leon Kroll's sketch for a mural destined for the Department of Justice Building in Washington has all the solid quality of a classicism that has been assimilated by the painter's training and temperament. There is sweep to the scheme, dramatic force in the color and arrangement of the figures. The tableau, "Defeat of Justice," indicates the abuses that creep in when private interest supplants impartial and merciful administration of the law.

It is personal color, fine feeling for movement and mood, that will persuade interest in Buk Uleirich's Indian and stagecoach mural for Columbia, Mo., Post Office. Strong in its feeling for pattern and movement is Stuart Van Veen's mural for the Pittsburgh Post Office and Court House, having for subject the city as seen through a bridge arch. Harold Weston's mural series for the Treasury Procurement Division, as represented in a model and in a finished unit, solves a decorative problem with a compositional style that has the character of wide appeal while strongly keeping to emphasis upon pictorial rhythms in large variety, unified by the tonalities.

How color and form may be organized with dramatic pictorial result is shown in Kindred McLeary's mural for the Pittsburgh Post Office,

but comments upon it from the sidelines, his work acquires a journalistic quality. Thus, we have Umberto Romano's "American Progress," a quasi-mural lynching, and John R. Grabach's "The Horizon," a diagonal onrush of armed men and women over skyscraper tops.

Interest in the American scene is strong in "Ajax" by John Stuart Curry, in which a great bull dominates the plains; in "Conversations," a southern sketch by Thomas H. Benton; in Charles Burchfield's "Black Iron"; Samuel Rosenberg's "Settlement on the Hudson"; Aaron Bohrod's "Evening in Vandalia," and in the rather disappointing full blown green carpet landscape by Grant Wood, "Spring Turning."

There are few purely representational landscapes or figure compositions in the International. Art seen but little felt is being relegated to the waste heap. Figure and character compositions in the American section merit more than passing interest. Of the studio type, well painted, are Robert Brackman's "Bathers" and A. S. Baylison's "Drawings Visualized," the clever juxtaposition of nude drawings on the wall studied in the ideal positions of the clothed models seated on chairs. Jon Corbino, rising young painter of Renaissance leanings, offers "Fisher Tragedy," while Shanks Simkovich is represented by an admirably painted Negro character group, "Colored Church Supper."

The mediaeval-modern complex is strong in such a work as the satiric "And God Created Man in His Own Image" by Ivan Le Lorrain Albright; while old Flemish feeling pervades Lauren Ford's "Winter." Portraits are more interesting than usual, with the forceful "President Aydelotte of Swarthmore College" by Charles Hopkinson to the fore, while of the relatively few still-lives the outstanding contribution is "Corner of a Room" by Henry Lee McFee.

The first of two articles on the Carnegie International Exhibition at Pittsburgh.



Courtesy, Carnegie Institute
"Spring," by Pedro de Valencia. Awarded Third Prize of \$500 in the 1936 Carnegie International

Romantic Into Classic

By Harold Hohson

ARISTOTLE said that tragedy should purge the soul with pity and terror. In Sophocles' "Oedipus Rex," which the opinion of more than 2000 years has persisted in regarding as one of the half-dozen greatest plays ever written, if not, indeed, the greatest of all, terror is undoubtedly the dominating partner. Sir John Martin Harvey's magnificent production of the piece at Covent Garden Opera House does not clearly bring out this fact, and herein may be found the reason why his presentation, superb as it in many ways is, falls somewhat short of the supreme heights of the theater.

"Oedipus Rex" is the first of the detective plays, a play in which the detective, without knowing it until the end, is the criminal. In this matter the audience is wiser than the hero. Plainly, "Oedipus Rex" is built upon a system of thought and philosophy quite alien to modern ideas. But in seeing any play, it is essential to accept its premises before a rational opinion can be formed, and if this is done in the case of "Oedipus," it is clear what impression Sophocles aimed at achieving. In showing us a man who, in the space of two hours, was plunged from great glory into almost incredible disaster, he wished to drive home a realization of the insecurity that hedges about a happiness founded on merely human considerations. Mortal existence, he says, is a narrow path, bordered on either side by an abyss, and to make his message the more vivid, he tells the story of one man who toppled over.

There are many fine things in Sir John's production. The opening of the play, in which 300 Theban citizens rush through the auditorium of the theater and clamor at the silver gates of Oedipus's palace, is wonderfully impressive, and the appearance of Oedipus on the palace steps, stilling the supplications of this vast throng, is surely one of the most thrilling entrances ever designed for a leading actor. His exit after the accusations of Tiresias, puzzled and troubled for all his outraged and angry bearing, is also finely done, and the shrinking of Jocasta, when she realizes the truth and sees the doom that is inexorably bearing down on all her family, is not to be quickly forgotten, though Miss Miriam Lewis is made

up in the part too much like a somewhat gaudy gipsy. All the same, the play does not make the impression that its author intended.

The translation used was that by Gilbert Murray, which is much admired. Mr. Murray's work is a distinguished achievement, but, like the last attempt on Everest, distinguished because it is a notable effort at the almost impossible. The attempt to turn the noble music of Sophocles into English rhyming verse leads to convolutions and expansions of language, to chilling phrases, and to cloudiness of meaning which cannot but be a handicap to the players. Such a phrase as "fruit of Cadmus' ancient tree, New Springing," coming at the very beginning of the drama, cannot be anything but depressing in its effect, for the metaphor is hackneyed, the rhythm awkward and the meaning obscure, at any rate in the conditions of theatrical performance. But it is not in these things, though they contribute to the final result, that the chief reason is to be found of the unsatisfactory nature of the total performance.

A more influential consideration is

A Matter of Accent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREIGN accent may be an asset or a handicap to an actor. It is a convention of the American stage that a foreign character shall be played with an accent, even though the scene be the character's own country. To many players this convention is charming. It gives an exotic, a romantic touch. For them a foreign actor playing an American is equally attractive because of his peculiarities of pronunciation or cadence. But if the effort to speak the strange tongue is too great, the pleasing effect is destroyed.

Four players in new Broadway productions employ their accents with varying success. Marta Arbas, Italian actress with a European experience, is making her American debut in Gilbert Miller's presentation of the Deval-Sherwood "To-variach," which, with the aid of Eugenie Leontovich and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, so long entertained Londoners. Her accent becomes the part of the Russian Grand Duchess. It is a little unfortunate that John Halliday, who plays her husband the Prince, speaks like a cultivated American. Still, that does not diminish the charm of her speech. They play together with speechness and flexibility, and the piece looks like a hit, in spite of dull moments in the score.

Humphreys, who plays the Commissar, Gorotchenko, is less happy in his effects because his English accent is of the muffled variety which makes lines difficult and sometimes impossible to hear. We are well accustomed to the American theater to English speech, even to the so-called "Oxford" variety, but there is a kind of English accent which is hard to take, and Mr. Humphreys has it.

An American debut is being made also by Eleonora Mendelssohn, a German actress, as Klytinaestra (the author's spelling) in "Daughters of Atrous," a rewriting by Robert Turney of the Greek tragedy cycle, in which all the episodes are compressed within three acts. Miss Mendelssohn's accent is not marked, and it is attractive, but it would perhaps lend itself better to comedy than to tragedy. She made evident considerable power as an actress, especially in the second scene of the first act, in which her daughter Iphigenia is sacrificed. Unfortunately the play is not a very grateful vehicle for her talents; at least, as presented it did not come off. There is good writing in it, but it wants the stuff of drama. It may be that Mr. Turney was too bold in attempting to rewrite Euripides, or it may be that Delos Chappell's production failed to do him justice. It is hard to say, because the direction of Frederick McConnell was very uneven, and much of the acting by the supporting company was amateurish. The most effective things in the production were the

circumstance that, whereas Sophocles is the very pattern of a classical dramatist, Sir John is the dandy of English romantic actors. The mark of the romantic is an abounding sympathy. Neither the skylark nor the nightingale nor the lesser celandine is outside the range of his sensibilities. Certainly Oedipus is well within them. Thus, where Sophocles has little personal sympathy with Oedipus, but is concerned with him as a terrible example of the misfortunes that may lay any member of his audience low at any moment, Sir John is overwhelmed with sorrow for him. Sophocles regards Oedipus as typical, but Sir John considers him a "hard case." Thus Sir John is perpetually striving to get out of the play a series of effects that it does not really contain, and partly misses those that are its boast and pride. The pitiable condition of Oedipus at the end he underlines again and again, but he does not bring out to the full his magnificence of spirit, his hot temper and his courage. But in spite of this, the performance is worthy of praise.

Covent Garden—Sophocles' Oedipus Rex. Incident music by Einar Wilson and William H. Hudson. The whole presentation designed by Max Reinhardt. Directed by W. Bridges-Adams. Presented Sept. 28, 1936.

Mr. Heifetz Returns

By Pitts Sanborn

FOR the first time this season Carnegie Hall opened its doors for a musical event on the evening of Oct. 14, and the event was no less ponderable a matter than the season's first recital by Jascha Heifetz. The eminent violinist elected to be heard in an uncommonly varied and engrossing program, which offered conspicuously a violin sonata in D major by Paul Hindemith.

This work is early Hindemith—only Op. 11, No. 2, and dating from 1920. It is in no wise representative of the ultramodern Hindemith. Indeed, it often makes one think of Brahms, and the late Max Reger would probably have regarded it as a bit old-fashioned. Yet, taken by and for itself, it is an impressive piece.

The slow movement, "Calm and sustained," has an intensity under its tranquil surface and an unmistakable beauty, which cannot but win favor, and the fascinating rhythms and bold demeanor of the finale, "In tempo of a fast dance (fresh and animated)," are quite irresistible. Of course the performance, a truly magnificent one, had its important share in the excellent effect produced.

Before turning to Hindemith, Mr. Heifetz regaled his hearers with two compositions from the treasury of

Leslie Howard's Hamlet

By L. A. Sloper

YOUTH is the dominant note in Leslie Howard's Hamlet, disclosed at the Boston Opera House on the evening of Oct. 19 for the first time on any stage. The emphasis of the presentation as a whole (directed by Mr. Howard) is on the production rather than the acting side.

Many innovations have been introduced. The basic set of Steiner Chaney, consisting of two levels and two flights of steps, is conventional enough, with its modifications to represent the various interior and exterior scenes.

But the details of the settings, the stage direction, the costuming and the treatment of the text present striking novelties to present-day audiences. There are stunning stage pictures, such as the second scene, in the hall of the castle, with its eleventh-century Danish costumes after an older tradition; the scene of the encounter with the troops of Fortinbras, placed on a wharf instead of a field, with Hamlet speaking from the prow of the ship that was to take him to England; or the final march across the stage of soldiers bearing aloft, Siegfried-wise, the body of Hamlet.

Novel, too, are the musical settings provided by Virgil Thomson, played on trumpets, drum, serpent and gong in an attempt to recall the atmosphere of the Danish Middle Ages. Most original of all is the use of dance movement, conspicuously in the scene of the Players, where the actors weave and posture while intoning their lines to a musical accompaniment. The effort toward expression through movement is carried over also into other scenes. During their progress the company is regrouped to suit new situations, and a touch of realism is added by the passage through the halls of servants on their errands while the action goes on.

The treatment of the text, in a version credited to Saylor Waite, is extraordinary. The telegraphic scenes is of course common enough, but the odd arrangement of speeches, as where Ophelia recounts the visits of Hamlet to her chamber in an interview with the King, the Queen and Polonius, is a little disconcerting.

The cuts made in the text, too, are puzzling. It is hard to discover a scheme in them. Hamlet's address to the Players is omitted altogether. This, no doubt, was in order to make room for the enactment of the play-within-a-play in dance-musical form. But why were some of Hamlet's other speeches omitted wholly or in part? Why was most of the explanatory matter of the first scene deleted? Why in the fourth scene (set in the crypt instead of on the platform) does Hamlet launch into his explanation of the sound of trumpets without waiting to be asked?

The questions are endless, and perhaps profitless, but in so familiar a work the omission of expected speeches or lines is jarring. Nor do these cuts have the final result of lessening the playing time. For the new staging effects more than offset the savings, so that the performance runs to three hours and a half.

There are as many Hamlets as there are actors. Mr. Howard's is an interesting study. His youthfulness is appealing. The Howard charm is lower. This boy, one feels, is indeed faced with a problem too big for him, within the frame he has imagined. Mr. Howard draws a consistent portrait.

Not, however, a very thrilling one. Shakespeare's Hamlet, true, is weak of will, scholarly in tastes, idealistic in nature, deeply shocked by the revelation of wickedness in those he had trusted. But he was also a soldier, a prince, a man who commanded respect from his fellows; hysteric perhaps, yet a man capable of courage and even of fire.

These qualities are wanting in Mr. Howard's Dane. His horror at the revelation of the Ghost is insufficiently suggested. The range of emotion in the Ghost scene is narrow. The needed virility in the scenes with Horatio on the battlement, with Laertes at the grave and in the final scene is not in evidence. Mr. Howard has gone to the under side of understatement.

Mr. Howard accords the role a colloquial treatment which leaves little opportunity for its poetry to come through.

In consonance with the tuning of the star and director, the whole production is keyed very low. It was difficult in times to hear the lines even from near the stage. Wilfrid Walter was a gruff king. Mary Servoss, appearing at short notice in place of Gertrude Elliott as the queen, did very well under the circumstances. Aubrey Mather's Polonius was steadily in the clowning tradition. Pamela Stanley was a girlish Ophelia. The Laertes of Clifford Evans and the Horatio of Joseph Holland were competent.

Boston Opera House—Leslie Howard's production of Hamlet, directed by Leslie Howard. Settings and costumes designed by Steiner Chaney. Text arranged by Saylor Waite. Music by Virgil Thomson. Choreography by Agnes de Mille. Week beginning Oct. 19, 1936.

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Schools—Colleges
Home StudyAmong Its Gifts
Campus LifeAlso Has Cream of the
Teaching ProfessionBy Mildred H. McAfee
President of Wellesley College
(Excerpts from President
McAfee's Inaugural address.)

ON an autumn day like this, surrounded by so many friends and stimulated by so many words of encouragement, it is hard to believe that it was with a good deal of hesitancy that I accepted this position to which I have now been formally inducted.

Several advisers for whose judgment I have great respect urged me to consider seriously the possibility that by allying myself with a woman's college of liberal arts, especially a privately supported, four-year college, I might be wasting my energies on an obsolescent form of institution. The argument runs something like this. . . . First, the four-year college is obsolescent. There has been in recent years a rapid development of junior colleges, increasing phenomenally both in numbers of institutions and in enrollment. . . .

In the second place, according to this argument, one thing more doomed than the four-year college is the privately supported college of liberal arts. State universities have been expanding at an enormous rate of speed and have, I understand, received not only from taxes but also from private gifts a far greater financial support than the independent four-year colleges. The decline of great fortunes prophesied by Republicans if Roosevelt is elected, and anticipated by Democrats if Landon takes office, is admittedly dangerous to private subsidies.

A third part of the argument attacks the liberal arts college as such. . . . There is a large group of parents and students which deplores the apparent futility of the liberal arts curriculum—it offers little chance for vocational selection and has proved less useful even in achieving social position than was true before it was considered natural for anyone to go to college. The liberal arts college is according to these critics artificial, sheltered, abnormal in its detachment from so-called "real life"—the chronic criticism.

Add to this indictment, in the fourth place, the alleged seclusion, isolation, segregation, cloistered aloofness of a woman's college, and you can see how such discussion would give me pause.

Duration
Unimportant

But you notice I did not pause permanently. Is the four-year college obsolescent? I confess that the duration of the college course is not my main concern. There is nothing sacred in the number four, and if the time should come when there were no freshmen applying for admission to Wellesley I take it there would be more juniors and we could still remove the for-sale signs from the village houses each fall. . . .

Is the privately supported college doomed? I am an enthusiastic believer in public education in principle and in practice. I strongly suspect, however, that it would be a less effective force in American life were it not for the experimentation which has been possible in privately supported institutions. Moreover, in the threat of repression and propaganda to which institutions of higher education have been subjected in so many parts of the world, there is probably more freedom possible for non-tax-supported colleges than for those which must placate legislatures. The modern world needs that freedom, I hope, therefore, that private

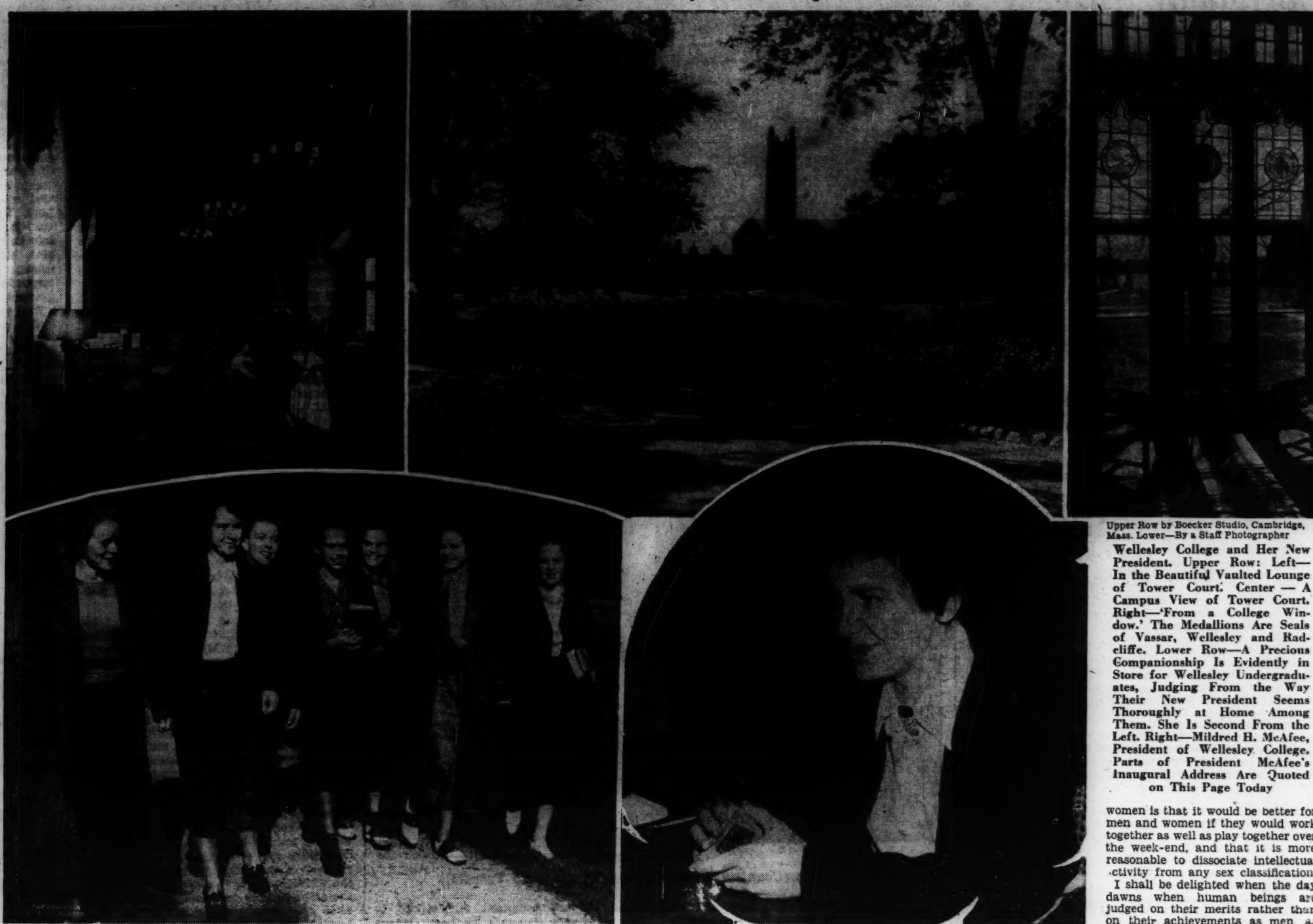
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The Woman's College—As a Proving Ground

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page



Upper Row by Becker Studio, Cambridge, Mass. Lower—By a Staff Photographer
Wellesley College and Her New President. Upper Row: Left—In the Beautiful Vaulted Lounge of Tower Court. Center—A Campus View of Tower Court. Right—From a College Window. The Medallions Are Seals of Vassar, Wellesley and Radcliffe. Lower Row—A Precious Companionship Is Evidently in Store for Wellesley Undergraduates, Judging From the Way They New President Sees Thoroughly at Home Among Them. She Is Second From the Left. Right—Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College. Parts of President McAfee's Inaugural Address Are Quoted on This Page Today

vately supported colleges can survive. If they do, it will probably be because of the number of small gifts and because of appropriations from great foundations rather than from gifts of large donors. . . .

Is the liberal arts college (independent of a university or other academic unit) obsolescent? I consider it a social necessity if the world is to become a more sensible place in which to live. Nothing is more true nor truer than that our world is full of most amazing contradictions: want in the midst of plenty; war when we cry for peace; crime waves and the most highly developed educational systems we have known; a life-struggle to save the constitution while we deny certain racial groups their most obvious civil rights. . . .

If we could have this world as good a place for all men to live in as it seems to be for some, we must produce a group of men and women with a standard of value for society, formulated definitely enough to give direction to their efforts and with adequately trained intelligence to guide them in achieving their goals. . . .

The undergraduate who is a member of a well-directed campus community, experiences group life which gives him phenomenal opportunity to make significant choices and to think intelligently. Unlike the dormitory unit of a great university, the residential college is characteristically an entire community, the scope of whose activity is large enough to offer laboratory experience in living as an educated person in relation to many kinds of persons. It gives the undergraduate a responsibility in community life which he rarely achieves if he is part of a larger group made up predominantly of more experienced adults. . . .

Most people have to make mental growth an incident in their adult life, enlarging their intellectual powers and horizons in the odd moments of their vocational responsibilities. The few who can defer their assumption of adult responsibilities during a college course condense a long span of avocational experience into four years of collegiate education. They lose something because of the artificiality of the experiences, but they gain something because of the impact of their concentration. Becoming educated is a lifelong process. Spending four years at it before the other demands of adulthood flock upon one develops momentum for the growth of the future.

Community
Experience

If I ride any educational hobby it is this one: that the college community is a significant part of the student's educational experiences and should be a demonstration of the highest quality of community relationships. The college should be the ideal employer, it should provide the most healthy living quarters for all its members, it should govern them with more than ordinary wisdom. The interest of every member of the college community should be the concern of every other one and no more counting of ballots should give a majority power to dominate or subdue a minority. The college community should demonstrate the power of the educated man to ignore artificial claims to prestige, to rise above arbitrary class lines—economic, racial, social. It should be a community in which young and old co-operate to understand each other, in which understanding sympathy is the accepted

bond between individuals. Such a community would supply the rest of the world with an example of the joy of living in a rational social system. From it, students can go to the ends of the earth determined to take the fitness of their college experience into the work-a-day world. What has happened in the case of hundreds of college men and women has been that they have caught a vision, through actual, personal experience, of the way thoughtful people can live together—and they have not rested until they have culled from the laboratory of their college years those laws of human relations which can operate in their heterogeneous non-selective communities. . . .

Essence of
Understanding

I believe heartily in the current practice in liberal arts colleges of asking students to take time to acquaint themselves with the method of ascertaining significant truth in a variety of fields in addition to

making themselves more or less masters of some one corner of the field of learning. The comprehension of the point of view of people approaching truth from a variety of angles is the essence of understanding of tolerance, of appreciation of an aspect of the world about us with which we need to reckon if we would live harmoniously in relation to it. To be for a few months—even in an elementary course—a scientist, an historian, an artist, a literary critic, a philosopher, does more to acquaint a student with the world from the vantage ground of science, history, art, literature, philosophy than any number of lectures about these approaches to truth. The graduate of the liberal arts college who has taken "courses in distribution" without sharing temporarily the exhilaration of working toward truth in a field which time will never permit her to cultivate again—that student has missed one of the rich satisfactions of the luxury of higher education. . . . But my friendly advisers had one

Educating Child for Rural Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH it is only 11 miles from the outskirts of the Black Country, one could hardly find a place in England more entirely rural in its setting and its interests than the little Shropshire village of Worfield, where an experiment in the education of country children for country life has been carried on for the past few years.

The school serves a wide district of scattered farms and small holdings. The average distance of the pupils' homes is two miles, so it is necessary for over 90 per cent of them to stay at school all day. There are therefore leisure hours as well as school hours for which occupation must be found.

And much of the occupation is designed to give the children a gift of sight—the appreciation of natural beauty which can only come when interest is kindled. For, as the headmaster pointed out, "unless we are careful, the country child will grow up indifferent to what is around him the commonplace experiences of everyday life and he will never really see the blazing kingcups by the water or the mistiness of far-off bluebells. There will be no pleasure for him in the scent of newly-turned earth, or the sound of the fox's far-off bark on a frosty night."

Using Haystacks
Instead of Pyramids

Even the routine lessons of the school are arranged so as to help the child feel how much more real and beautiful the world he lives in is than the world of shops and cinema. To quote the headmaster again, "Wordsworth's 'dancing daffodils' are no less important to the country child than 'what they killed each other for,' and the Natural History of Selborne is surely as valuable as the unnatural history of Henry VIII. A boy's approach to mathematics will be gained just as surely by applying his rule to the measurement of real haystacks as by gauging the size of a tramcar or the height of the Great Pyramid."

The senior boys and girls have a splendid flower, fruit and vegetable garden which they and their teachers have made on a piece of land adjoining the school, and part of their school work is planned round the practical work done in the garden. Each young gardener keeps a notebook which contains a plan of the garden showing the work in hand. Wind, temperature and rainfall charts are kept, and individual

records of the progress of various experiments. There is also a cropping plan for three years, with trenching and manuring scheme, a garden profit and loss account, and notes and drawing of special lessons and outside demonstrations given during the year. The school microscope is always available for the study of such things as mildew and for class lessons on plant life and soil population, and when weather makes outdoor work impossible the young gardeners study all the up-to-date literature available—gardening catalogues, textbooks, the bulletins of the county horticultural adviser, and the pamphlets of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Finance Learned
Through Poultry Club

After the making of the garden came the establishment of a school poultry club started as a company by the issue of 100 shilling shares. The making of the poultry houses involved much woodwork in the school workshop. The buying of corn and selling of eggs involved the production of balance sheets and the drawing up of graphs of egg records. The poultry club was followed by a rabbit club, and after this calf, lamb and pig clubs were formed, though in these cases the animals had to be kept at home.

Beekeeping is the latest interest of the school. This was started when a neighboring beekeeper offered a present of the next swarm from her apiary. A collection of beekeepers' guides were obtained from the county library and studied by teachers and children, a hive was made in the workshop, and the first swarm arrived, followed shortly by a second. The county beekeeper gave the school a demonstration in bee management and the children are now finding beekeeping as interesting as their other farming operations.

School journeys are a great feature of the work done at Worfield. It is pointed out that they not only have a social value but provide natural practice in taking mental and written notes. The West Midland Show at Shrewsbury was visited last year, and at the Harper Adams Agricultural College the older children saw an ideal farm school. The boys have attended hedging, plowing, pruning and grafting demonstrations which have been given locally, and the girls have accepted the invitation of the neighboring Women's Institute to be present at useful lectures.

more argument: Grant the validity of the independent college of liberal arts, why limit it to women? History clearly indicates that the women's colleges started because men would not admit the "weaker sex" to their masculine institutions. Since the great majority of colleges and universities are now coeducational, admitting women to virtually every course of study, is the separate college not doomed to ultimate extinction? Parenthetically, I consider it an amazing phenomenon that in the

span of a short hundred years since Mary Lyon Seminary began, since Oberlin admitted women to the A. B. degree (which event occurred the same year)—in the less than 100 years since the first woman's college organized—I consider it "amazing" that the argument against women's colleges has been completely reversed. Then women could not stand the effects of higher education. They were not worthy to enter men's colleges. It would make them unwomanly! Now, the effective argument against special colleges for

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR first word today is from a member who writes from West Point, where he is a United States cadet. One of his statements interests us particularly, and we believe that Round

Table would like to hear him elaborate upon it, for his viewpoint and experience might throw fresh light on the question. The statement is this: "A student now, but intending to pursue a military career, I am very interested in peace and the promotion of it." Mr. P. R. H., won't you write the Round Table again soon, explaining the viewpoint of an Army man on building for peace? We suspect that in an effort to emphasize international fellowship, many of our readers count all things military as opposed to peace. Perhaps there are ideas we should put in the pot to season this wholesome condemnation. Will you contribute from your thought and experience? You who seek to build international peace must have good reasons for choosing military education.—Chairman.

New York

For several months I have noticed and read the Monitor Round Table letters which often advance friendships as a solution for real peace between nations. Friendliness, this objective of the Round Table, is a very admirable principle since through it alone can lasting harmony be established. Peace between nations without friendship is too often merely a truce or an interlude. A student now, but intending to pursue a military career, I am very interested in peace and the promotion of it. If possible, I should like to do a bit toward the accomplishment of this Round Table objective by becoming a member.

I have other motives, not entirely altruistic, for wanting to join the Round Table. Meeting people is always interesting, even though it be only through correspondence. Another person's adventures, ideas, and opinions are very conducive to real understanding and broader knowledge. In my case, this may be summed up with the one word "curiosity." I am curious about how other people in this world of ours think, act, and believe.

Should one enumerate the things in which he is interested? I would rather not, for a list is a limitation. Some of the subjects which are especially interesting to me now are the Far East, photography, lan-

guages—French, German, or Spanish—anything of military interest. But things that a person may be interested in are, of course, innumerable. Wishing the Round Table great success. (Mr.) P. R. H.

England

Dear Chairman:

The letters which romantically speed in from all parts of the globe make most enjoyable reading; the majority, that is. Unfortunately, there seems to crop up every now and then a letter written in the doubtful, hopeful, speculating style of the world reformer. By this I mean the person who has views or dreams of having his name written on the Scroll of Fame of the decade or he who, unable to think for himself, finds an ideal in the thoughts and speeches of the former.

Why should these people spoil a good page by pursuing, with splashy pen, a vaporous ideal? World peace is something that never was and never will be in our lifetime, although we may meet it in some form in the hereafter. There is no one on earth who can bring that state about, least of all the frothy politicians who hold office under the title of "World P. Delegates." Why waste such good intentions on a useless crusade? It is a terrible thing to make a listless acceptance of the present "state of affairs," but what can one do about it.

Why not forget it? Why not write only of the beautiful things we have: of music, literature, art, the countryside, which make by far the more interesting subjects and are infinitely more concrete. I expect you can find a portion of this to squeeze in your column, and if anyone does wish to make an attempt to alter my views, I shall be only too glad to hear from him, or her, via your paper.

I conclude by wishing you and the rest of the Round Table every success. Mr. D. H.

What do you all think of Mr. D. H.'s conviction that world peace is a "useless crusade"? He invites Round Tables everywhere to attempt to alter his views. Are you accepting the challenge? Cheerio. . . . Chairman

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women is that it would be better for men and women if they would work together as well as play together over the week-end, and that it is more reasonable to dissociate intellectual activity from any sex classification. I shall be delighted when the day dawns when human beings are judged on their merits rather than on their achievements as men, as women. I cannot get in the least excited about demanding rights for women as women—though I am tremendously interested in protecting any woman from the loss of her human rights because she is a woman. Frankly, however, the thing which interested me in the established women's colleges is not that they educate men, but that they seem to me to be doing a fundamentally good job in education.

They were three quarters of a century ahead of the game in their original emphasis on community life as a requisite to education. They were driven to it—not by academic theory—but by the loss of her human rights because she is a woman. They built, therefore, comfortable homes, surrounded their students with beauty, insisted on programs of health, demanded active participation in community government—without which it was futile to try to exert the controls over spirited young things which propriety demanded should be exerted. Acting as protect group, women's colleges had to maintain a vigorous academic life—otherwise they would not prove the point that women could be scholars. . . .

Cream of Teaching
Profession

There are by-products of being a woman's college which are evident. It is perhaps easier to be scholarly and community-minded when "boy friends" are events rather than habits. It is certainly easier for a larger proportion of women to have a chance to experience the responsibility and pleasure of leadership when they hold all the offices and need not share them with men. Far more significant is the fact that teaching is definitely strengthened on the woman's campus because so many coeducational institutions would rather lose a scholar than employ a woman—so the women's colleges can and do get the cream of the teaching profession. The women's colleges have been dealing with a student group which has been traditionally relatively free from economic responsibilities. With numerous exceptions, the characteristic clientele of the women's colleges has been of an economic level which made it possible to emphasize work of educational significance whether or not it had remunerative value. . . . Historically, the lack of urgent pressure on women college students to use their college years to learn a trade has protected the colleges from succumbing to the temptation to train for the immediate future rather than for a time of usefulness.

And so I came to Wellesley because I believed in the contribution to be made in the years ahead by the independent, privately supported college of liberal arts, and because I believed that the pioneer women's colleges are first-rate liberal arts colleges.

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Parents—Teachers
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At Trinity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE students of Trinity College, Dublin, benefit greatly from a co-operative society which was formed in 1920. This society was started primarily to help students who could not afford lunches at midday and who very often went without, or, if non-resident, were at best obliged to walk into the town to look for food. Thanks to the co-operative society, about 350 lunches are now served in the Trinity Hall dining hall every day between the hours of 12 and 2:30 p. m. Very moderate prices are charged—an excellent lunch can be had for the price of one shilling. Students are eligible to take ten shilling share in the society and these are redeemable when they leave college. At the moment the society is paying a dividend of seven and a half per cent.

The society was not started without effort and it required persistent agitation on the part of the students before the scheme was put into practice. Originally the college kitchen arrangements were in the hands of a clerk, a chef and a chief steward, and it was not until a woman superintendent was appointed in their place, that, through her influence, the board consented to finance the scheme. The money was given reluctantly as the board believed that the scheme would prove a failure and that the funds would be lost. Their fears were groundless.

Small as the society's beginnings were they threw from the start. This was largely due to its solid foundation on the qualities of honesty and perseverance. With these went hard work and a gift for organization on the part of the superintendent and her secretary. In the hands of these two capable women, the society has grown steadily and proved its worth. Owing to skillful planning and contriving the daily luncheons require no more than six waitresses to wait upon the students, with either the superintendent or the secretary in charge. In the capacious dining hall, with its high windows and long trestle tables, a counter has been set up. The students use trays and help and wait upon themselves.

The luncheon hour at Trinity College is a bright interlude in the middle of a working day. It has also developed into more than a pleasant lunch hour and is now something in the nature of a club. Here the various college groups meet and discuss matters of interest. Not only has the society provided lunches for the formerly hungry, sound dividends for the shareholders, but it has also brought a sense of unity to the students.

Peace Drive in All Nations

Aiming to lend impetus which will start simultaneous peace movements throughout the world, the International Peace Office has been opened in Brussels, Sept. 3. Representatives from Japan, New Zealand, Australia, North and South America, Africa, India and Europe attended. They hope to spread the coherent demand for peace in such a way that the world's statesmen must listen to it.

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Dovre fjell

IT WAS mid-June now, and the Norse log-drive was nearly done. The Lågen River was thundering over its rocks, making the solid granite earth tremble with the impact of its boiling white waters. Into that tumult peeped yellow spruce-logs, drifted smoothly, were tumbled end over end through the foam, emerged again into quieter water and slid on toward Lillehammer. Now the river grew still, calm water edged with alders and reflecting the spruce-black hills beyond, the dome of Låna Mountain edged with winter snow, and the slaty clouds across a golden sunset which merged into a golden summer dawn. In the steep fields the oats were still low to the yellow clay, where horsestalls were the principal weed of cultivation. Roads angled up them, and the farms stood at the top—peasant houses of red boards or brown logs, huge three-story shingled barns, logs above stone, the upper floor for hay and straw, the next for the animals, and the bottom storey bays the middens. Above the farmsteads rose spruce forests and gray rock, the hill pastures of the cattle.

THE VALLEY NARROWED and its walls grew steeper. The log-houses at the riverside were smaller now in their little gardens and were roofed with irregular slabs of some cleavable stone, stained with iron-rust. Here and there on the hillside a miniature farm clung, a brown house perched like a bird's nest high in the spruce forest; and below it spread its pair of tiny fields, bright amid the dark trees. Streams pitched white down the mountain's face, gray screes of sliding stone were bare of life, and here a side stream fell roaring into a dark pool among big rocks, turning with a trifle of its water the great slow wooden wheel of a mill. Ahead of me two women were a splash of scarlet on the road, red full skirts, red and black bodices over full-sleeved white blouses, and large square black aprons embroidered with colored flowers. They were mother and daughter, and the mother's head was covered with a white coil while the daughter's was bare, burnished copper hair drawn tight to her neck. They passed in glory, seemingly unconscious of the beauty of their scarlet dress against the gray rock and green forest of Gudbrandsdal.

THE ROAD, CLIMBING beside the shrinking river, was edged with white cudsweeds and a small pink campion. Where the water welled from the rock, the surface was covered with the pale yellow leaves of butterwort and their violet-like purple flowers. Cows grazed among the trees, yellow polled cows of the south and longhorned black Trondhjem cows, with flecked white backs and bellies; and now a herd attached itself to a passer-by and followed stupidly for miles, long bells clanking in the empty road, refusing to be turned back. The forest became scantier, the hillsides nearer, the valley less defined. The houses were small and poor, log cabins of a single room roofed with birchbark and turf in which waved the golden flowers of hawkweed. Barefooted women and children were carrying water from the springs that welled in the pastures where the gaunt cows had grazed the grass to the roots. Soon they would be moved up to the summer pastures of the saeters, sparing the lowland grass for a late crop of hay. Here on one side the slope ran up to snow-covered peaks, and on the other was a huge ridge of yellow sand, unevenly covered with red-trunked, blue-tipped pines, the lateral moraine of a glacier, still too barren to grow anything more exacting than these trees of the hungry sand.

AND NOW the farms were left behind and the road climbed in earnest up a ragged slope, between trees that grew ever sparser, beside streams that dwindled among the bog-myrtles.

Ahead of me a snow-striped mountain lifted above the stunted birches which were full of the sweet falling songs of the willow-wrens and the buzzing note of bramblings; and, as I walked, the soft south breeze breathed behind me, drifting the down of the bog-myrtles up the slope. Now the spruce had given up and the pines were gone. I was above the tree-line in a land of tufted grass and heather, little birches and empty hilltops. As far as the eye could see, no living thing moved; but in the distance was a cluster of deserted cottages, the saeters. Here the Norwegians, like most pastoral folk in mountain land, bring their cattle for the summer grazing, the women tending them, while the men return to the lowland farms for the heavier labors of haying and harvest and the gathering of rowan branches. But the great uplands were still innocent of cattle, and along the narrow strip of yellow road a man with a cart and donkey crept out of the distance over that vasty tangleland under the drifting clouds.

THE STREAMS WERE full, running in their gullies between high banks of smutty snow, and now they met in a long lake fringed with the brown-green mountain herbage, grass and bilberries and bog-myrtles on which brown whinchats perched and sang their small sweet song. Trout were rising, dimpling the smooth surface in which the gray and white peak of Fokstuhø was reflected; and a pair of red-shank, crying mournfully, flew low across the water and circled twittering about a reedy point.

I WAS TURNING down hill now, plunging into a stiff wind that blew up the pass from the Atlantic slope. The moor was musical with the tinkle of water which welled up under the rocks, in little pools fringed with yellow spearwort and pale drooping anemones. Everywhere lay gigantic squared boulders, scattered on the surface by the melting glaciers, and to the left rose tier on tier the peaks of the Dovrefjell, rounded and immense. The snow of winter lay unmelted on their northern slopes, shell-pink in the sunset against the misty blue of the great cliffs and faces of the rock. A river was forming by the way, a flood of clear water chattering over a bed of rock and gravel; and now it plunged into a deep gorge, the characteristic deep-ground channel of a flowing glacier, cliff or steep scree to either side. Streams leaped over the edge of the cliff into the valley, and the noise of the gathering waters, swinging, veering, roaring, rivaled in my ears the howl of the icy wind that swept up the canyon from the sea. The miles slipped past effortlessly, and the gorge was empty of life, save for a belated brown and white dipper curtsying upon a wet stone. At last the valley widened. Here were patches of grass and yellow, close-clipped; there on the slopes the spruce had come again. The hillsides were scarred with quarries and their screes of pale gray slate; the woods showed the gleam of peeled logs stacked to dry. And now from wall to wall the valley, filled with humpy pastures and small fields and brown log houses already sleeping, and ahead to the northward over Trondhjem the sun was setting behind a bare hill.

J. S. ERSKINE

Autumn Evening

AND slid softly down the sky
And curved toward the barn's gray eaves;
A brown bobwhite sent one clear cry
Across the fields. The golden leaves
Of autumn beech trees caught the mellow
Last rays of slant-wise sun. The bright
West was the orange-barred greenish yellow
That comes before a black frost night.

LEONA AMES HILL

Lincolnshire Luster

THE landscape, which for miles on every side was as clearly defined and as tidy as an illustration in a nursery rhyme, faded on the far, flat horizon to a sort of thin, gray haze. This combination of softness and brightness in the light adds a peculiarly lovely luster to everything. The main impression one gets is of an immense, flat, black shining bed, cut into rectangles and squares by thin strips of silver, shining water. Over this bed move very slowly horses pulling the plow, and scarlet-painted wagons loaded with sacks of potatoes. Tall, rectangular, isolated farms of red brick stand in midfield, apparently completely cut off from the highway. There are no hedges, but oddly enough, there are a good many trees, which are dotted singly and at haphazard, just as the farms are, all over the place, except in the red-brick villages on the main roads, where they cluster round the church.

These Lincolnshire churches have a grace and a splendor unsurpassed by the churches of any other county. First, of course, their tall gray spires and pinnacled towers stand out wonderfully against the blue of the sky and the flat softness of the surrounding land. In other counties there are other grays, gray stone walls and gray houses, but in the Fens the churches have no competitors. There are no walls; the houses are all of red brick; there isn't a stone in the soil, not a quarry in the land. The medieval builders of these magnificent churches had to carry their stones from Ancaster or Barnack. In their eyes, one feels, beauty was light, light beauty, for, having built these lofty churches of the lightest gray stone, they then designed huge Perpendicular windows, which make them seem to be all windows, and to these they added, quite unnecessarily, clerestories. They were fanatics about light. The result is dazzling.

I started out south along a lonely road, and after a few miles came to an out-of-the-way hamlet called Scirelby. Now the odd thing is that this remote place, of which few people have ever heard, is the home of the King's Hereditary Champion, the Lincolnshire squire, to whom has fallen the honor, right from the time of William the Conqueror to a little over a hundred years ago, of riding in full armor into Westminster Hall at each coronation, and challenging to mortal combat any one who

Reflection

At sunset the mud puddle in the alley
became orange brocade
that shimmered as brilliantly
as the robe of an Oriental emperor.

EDITH HILL CARRIS



VITA AGRESTE (Country Life): A Fresco by Goffredo Travarelli

NOVELTY at this year's Biennial Exhibition in Venice was the competition, of the artists under the age of thirty-five, not otherwise invited to exhibit, for ten frescoes to adorn one of the rooms in the exhibition buildings. The project met with fullest success; the mere selection from the one hundred and sixty sketches submitted by entrants proved difficult, so fine in quality was the work sent in.

The ten artists whose sketches were accepted were given two months in which to paint their frescoes on the spot. The room represents a striking achievement, both in regard to the position of the competitors and the exactness of the technique which demands strict discipline both mental and manual, and to precision in execution.

A good example of the work of this group is this "Vita Agreste," a scene of rural life by Goffredo Travarelli, a young man of twenty-three. In 1935 he was proclaimed "Littore" for that year, a title given annually in each branch of art or learning to the university student who is judged the most meritorious in the yearly national competitions.

Travarelli's "Vita Agreste" is finely con-

ceived, seriously composed, and carried to completion with assurance. It shows a sense of balance, and a perception of a certain noble rhythm which underlies the aspects and activities of rural life.

„Ein einheitliches Gewebe der Beständigkeit“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE leicht doch viele von uns der Entmutigung erliegen, weil wir an die vielen Fragen der Zeit und an unsere eigenen Probleme nicht entschieden herantreten, obwohl doch alle Christen im Leben und in der Lehre ihres großen Wegweisers Christus Jesus das Musterbild unfehlbarer Bestimmtheit haben!

Wissenschaftliches Christentum hat heute die Tiefen der erhabenen Lehre Jesu ergründet und das ihr zugrunde liegende Gesetz geöffnet, und durch das allein diese Lehre erfasst und auf jedes menschliche Ereignis und Bedürfnis angewandt werden kann. Über dieses Grundgesetz schreibt der Apostel Paulus in seinem Briefe an die christlichen Arbeiter in Kolossä: „Und er ist vor allem, und es besteht alles in ihm“. Hier zeigt Paulus, daß alles, was besteht, in der göttlichen Natur inbegriffen ist, daß es von dem einen göttlichen Prinzip abhängig ist und von diesem Prinzip, dem Geist, dem Gemüt, regiert wird. Ist es dann nicht folgerichtig, wenn die Christliche Wissenschaft schließt, daß der einzige Weg, eine beständige Gewohnheit des Folgerns zu erlangen, das Anerkennen der Einheit und der Allheit des Gemüts, Gottes, ist?

Als Gott sich Mose als der „Ich Bin“ offenbarte, erklärte Er sich selber als das eine Ich oder das unendliche Bewußtsein, als den unendlichen Geist. Das erste Gebot lautet: „Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben“. Durch geistige Erleuchtung wurde Mary Baker Eddy zu jener höchsten Entdeckung geführt, die sie vor über einem halben Jahrhundert mit folgenden Worten ankündigte (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 171): „Die Herrschaft (es Gemüts) über das Weltall, einschließlich des Menschen, ist nicht länger eine offene Frage, sondern eine beweisbare Wissenschaft“. Diese Entdeckung stieß in der öffentlichen Meinung auf heftigen Widerstand, als sie ihre Wahrheit vor der Welt zu beweisen begann, so fest gegründet schien der Anspruch der Materie, die Allmacht Gottes zu bestreiten.

Die sanfte Überzeugungskraft ihres auf dieses Gesetz geistiger Allheit; der geistigen Heilungswerkzeuge gewann Mrs. Eddy jedoch nach und nach Anerkennung und Nachfolger für die Sache des Christentums mit seiner wertvollen Lebenskraft oder dem Beweis zur Bekräftigung seiner Lehren. Und nun tritt immer klarer hervor, daß fortschrittliches Denken sich von der Materie abzuwenden und sich dem Geist, der grundlegenden Voraussetzung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, zuzuwenden neigt. Einer der hervorragendsten Sternforscher unserer Zeit hat neulich seine Überzeugung mit den Worten bekannt gegeben: „Das Bewußtsein ist die Grundlage. Es hat gar keinen Sinn zu sagen, daß etwas besteht, außer wenn es einen Teil des Bewußtseinsgewebes bildet“.

Wir alle leben beständig in unserem Bewußtsein. Entweder verwerben wir die bleibenden Fäden geistiger Tatsache, oder wir arbeiten an einem gehaltlosen Gewebe des materiellen Traums und erleiden die Enttäuschungen, die das Bemühen, mit zwei entgegengesetzten Lehren über das Wesen der Wirklichkeit zu arbeiten, zur Folge haben muß. Wie die sogenannte Lady of Shalott, die an ihrem Fenster saß und von den Bildern der Außenwelt in ihrem kleinen Spiegel ein Muster wußte, so gefallen sich die Sterblichen in ihren selbstauferlegten Schranken, in denen sie nur die Bilder sehen, die die materielle Vorstellung bietet. Und wie für die unglückliche Frau in der Sage kommt auch für sie die Zeit, wo sie ausrufen: „Ich bin vor lauter Schatten halb krank!“ Unzählige Sterbliche lernen durch die Christliche Wissenschaft, wie der Nebel des materiellen Schöpfungsgebirgs vertrieben werden kann, damit sie wahrnehmen können, daß der Mensch und das Weltall mit dem Gott, der die unendliche Intelligenz und die vollkommene Liebe ist, übereinstimmt. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch lesen wir (S. 242): „Die göttliche Wissenschaft des Menschen ist zu einem einheitlichen Gewebe der Beständigkeit gewoben, ohne Naht oder Riß. Bloße Spekulation oder bloßer Aberglaube hat keinen Teil an dem göttlichen Gewand, während die Inspiration das Christgewand der Gerechtigkeit in allen seinen Teilen wiederherstellt“.

Paulus spricht von seinem früheren Glaubensifer und unterscheidet ihn klar und vortrefflich von der wahren Glaubensbrunst seiner späteren Erfahrung, als er gelernt hatte, alles Materielle für Schaden gegen die überschwebende Erkenntnis Christi Jesu zu achten. Er hatte gelernt, seinen Sinn eigener Gerechtigkeit aufzugeben für die Gerechtigkeit, „die durch den Glauben an Christus kommt, nämlich die Gerechtigkeit, die von Gott dem Glauben zugerechnet wird“ (Phil. 3, 9). Diese Gerechtigkeit rechten Denkens, worin der Glaube zu geistigem Verständnis führt, erweist sich heute als ebenso anwendbar wie einst, als sie vom Meister und seinen ersten Nachfolgern bewiesen wurde. Das Wirken der Wahrheit ist ewig. Wird ihre Macht erkannt und angewandt, so entwirrt sie zu allen Zeiten die Bilder und abergläubischen Vorstellungen, in die das fleischliche sogenannte Gemüt die Menschheit verstrickt hat, und befreit die Menschen von der Verwirrung und der Zwietracht und dem Leiden des Sinnenraums.

Wie sehr sich doch das Menschenherz nach einem befriedigenden Sinn vom Dasein sehnt—nach einem Leben, das nicht lückenhaft, sondern inhaltreich und vollständig ist! Die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet der ganzen Menschheit die gesegnete Versicherung, daß (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 242): „Er gibt nun einen Weg zum Himmel, zur Harmonie, und Christus zeigt uns diesen Weg in der göttlichen Wissenschaft. Das heißt, keine andere Wirklichkeit kennen—kein anderes Lebensbewußtsein haben—als das Gute, als Gott und Seine Widerspiegelung, und sich über die sogenannten Schmerzen und Freuden der Sinne erheben“.

HOW prone many of us are to let discouragement invade our thoughts, because of the inconsistency with which we face the many issues of the times and our individual problems! And yet, for all Christians the method of unflinching consistency has been exemplified in the life and teaching of their great Way-shower, Christ Jesus.

Today scientific Christianity has plumbed the depths of Jesus' profound teaching, and has revealed the underlying law by which alone it may be grasped and applied to every human event and need. Of this underlying law the Apostle Paul declared in his letter to the Christian workers at Colosse, "And he is before all things, and by him all things consist." Here Paul shows all that exists to be comprised in the divine nature, dependent upon and governed by the one divine Principle, Spirit, Mind. Is not Christian Science logical, then, in concluding that the only way of achieving a consistent habit of reasoning inheres in acknowledging the oneness and allness of Mind, God?

When God revealed Himself to Moses as the "I AM," surely God was defined as the one Ego or infinite consciousness, infinite Spirit. The First Commandment reads, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Through spiritual illumination, Mary Baker Eddy was led to the supreme discovery, which she announced over half a century ago in these words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 171): "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science." This discovery aroused much opposition in the public mind when she came before the world to demonstrate its truth, so firmly established seemed the claim of matter to dispute the omnipotence of God.

Through the gentle persuasiveness of her healing mission, however, based upon this law of spiritual supremacy, Mrs. Eddy gradually won recognition and followers to the cause of primitive Christianity, with its vitality of works or demonstration to substantiate its teaching. And now it is becoming apparent that progressive thought is tending away from matter and toward Spirit, the basic premise of Christian Science. One of the foremost astro-physicists of our time has recently announced his conviction: "Consciousness is fundamental. It is quite meaningless to speak of the existence of anything except as forming a part of the web of consciousness."

In our consciousness we are all constantly weaving, either weaving the enduring strands of spiritual fact or working on an unsubstantial web of the material dream and suffering the disillusionments which must result from the effort to work with two opposing theories as to what constitutes reality. Like the mystic Lady of Shalott, who sat by her window and wove a pattern of the reflections of the outer scene as they passed across her small mirror, mortals hold themselves within the confines of

their self-imposed bounds, wherein they see only the semblances which the material concept presents. And like the unhappy lady of the legend they come to a time when they, too, cry out, "I am half sick of shadows!" Hosts of them are learning through Christian Science how the mist of the material concept of creation may be dispelled, and man and the universe discerned as consistent with the God who is infinite intelligence and perfect Love. The Christian Science textbook tells us (p. 242): "The divine Science of man is woven into one web of consistency without seam or rent. Mere speculation or superstition appropriates no part of the divine vesture, while inspiration restores every part of the Christy garment of righteousness."

Paul speaks of his former sectarian zeal, and clearly and most nobly differentiates it from that true religious fervor of his later experience, when he had learned to count all so-called material things "but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus." He had learned to relinquish the sense of his own righteousness for that "which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith" (Philippians 3:9). This righteousness of right thinking, wherein faith leads on to spiritual understanding, is proving as practical today as when it was demonstrated by the Master and his early followers.

Truth's activity is eternal. In every age its power, when discerned and utilized, unravels the semblances and superstitions in which the carnal, so-called mind has enmeshed humanity, and frees humanity from the confusion and discord and suffering of the sensuous dream.

How deeply the human heart longs for a more satisfying sense of existence—for life that is not fragmentary but substantial and complete! For all mankind Christian Science holds this blessed assurance (Science and Health, p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Whistles in the Night

WHISTLES in the night upon the river
Coming down the stream,
Talking through the mist, shouting down the
water,
Disturb my dream.

With their boast of rocky islands,
With their hint of marshy lowlands where they
pass,
Of inlets, of smoky sounding harbors,
Of forests under leaf in the rank green grass,
Of salty decks in the sunrise,
Of the drip, drip of fog from cordage and from
guy,
Of humming winds under the midnight stars,
How can I quiet lie,
How can any man keep to his bed,
Hug the changeless comfort of roof and four
walls
When whistles from the river shout across the
water
And the white mist crawls?

CHARLES MALAM

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1936

Drive on Illegal Voting Speeds Up; Amoskeag \$131,000 Fees Protested

Boston Today Drive on Illegal Voting Continues

Relentlessly pushing its campaign against alleged illegal registered voters, the Republican state committee today filed 15 additional protests with the election commission. Simultaneously, they announced they would have officers with the power to arrest present in every polling place in Boston on Election Day prepared to challenge suspected voters on the spot and make immediate arrests in cases where guilt was proved or confessed.

The special committee of Republican lawyers appointed to clean up Boston voting lists disclosed today that they expect to file criminal complaints against many voters before Election Day. They had previously expected to wait until after the Nov. 3 poll.

That the Boston situation has reached the attention of national political leaders was disclosed today when Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., eastern campaign manager for the Republican National Committee, said he had been informed there were 5000 illegally registered voters in one Boston ward alone and 8000 in one North End hotel.

He announced that Charles Francis Cox, author of several stories about city politics and gangsters, will supervise the Republican poll watching forces.

Inasmuch as Mr. Cox has been known for his insight into ward methods it was presumed by some observers today that Republicans have mapped out a new strategy for blocking double voting, or the method of taking a group from one poll to another to vote more or less all day. Information that the Republicans have enlisted a private detective agency to help them added support to this supposition.

It has long been charged that certain candidates made use of improper methods in swinging the vote in certain sections of the city and in the sudden Republican drive is seen a counter attack designed to clean up the situation.

In the meantime, the election commission has set hearings for 9:30 Thursday morning and 9:30 Monday morning to hear the protests. The deadline for filing protests is at 5 p. m. tonight. Republicans expected to challenge nearly 100 ward 21 voters by that hour.

Y. M. C. A. Trains Class of CCC Boys

Rehabilitating and re-employment plans were plentiful in 1918-19 when the "boys" came home; but slight interest has been given members of the CCC as they returned to the ranks of the unemployed after serving their enlistment.

To remedy that situation, at least for Boston young men, the Y. M. C. A. in this city made arrangements to be notified by the Army Base as the discharges were reported. Cards were mailed to the men announcing a training and placement school.

Although only those applicants with full high school training could be accepted, more than 100 responded to the notice. The class was gradually cut to 25.

The school teaches vocational training, requiring its members to take a guidance examination to determine for what position they are best adapted. Personnel heads of several large companies have been contacted, with vacancies occurring in the Y. M. C. A. is "filled. Positions for two students were found last week.

Classes meet every day except Saturday and Sunday from 9 until 12 o'clock. Occasional trips are made to manufacturing and industrial centers where the evolution of business is shown to the students.

New Scouting Ship Balch Commissioned

UNCLE SAM'S newest scouting ship, the destroyer-leader Balch, was officially accepted and commissioned today at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Exercises were conducted by Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, who turned the ship's command over to Commander T. C. Lattimore. Commander Lattimore was detailed from the Judge Advocate General's office of the Navy Department in Washington for this assignment.

The Balch weighs 1850 tons, carries a crew of 150 men, cost \$4,000,000, and needs only to be outfitted by the navy before leaving on its "shakedown" cruise. Built in Fore River, Mass., the Balch is a sister ship to the U. S. S. Moffett, commissioned Sept. 5.

Arts and Crafts Prizes Awarded

The Society of Arts and Crafts in Boston announces prize winners in this year's exhibition of original work by members. Miss Frances Flaten comes first, winning the \$50 award for a pewter bowl, showing adaptation of form to material and lustrous quality of pewter.

Second and third prizes of \$25 and \$15 go to Mrs. Juliette R. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Bertha S. Dobner respectively. The former submitted a batik entitled "Japan" Fairy Tale, the latter a small decorated tray. Work sent in by other craftsmen of the Society is also on display, until Oct. 29, at the gallery at 32 Newbury Street.

The exhibition was judged by a committee of three, Dean William Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, William T. Aldrich, architect, and Frank Allen of the Massachusetts School of Art. Design, technique and saleability were the three chief considerations. The annual contest is consistent with the purpose of the Society to promote the production of original and beautiful articles. For many years this organization has served New England craftsmen as a bureau of standards, with its guilds and its jury. Whatever it accepts for its sales room must pass the test. Well known makers of hand-wrought silver, jewelry, textiles, pottery, glass carved wood, wrought iron and so forth are to be found in its membership.

Two Roosevelt Suits Settled

Two suits against Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., in the Suffolk Superior court, were settled today by an agreement between counsel, for \$1 each.

Filed Jan. 25, 1935, the actions against the Chief Executive's son sought \$25,000 for injuries to Mrs. M. O'Leary of East Boston, and \$5000 for her husband, Daniel J., as expenses and recompense for loss of comfort and rest.

The accident occurred in Jamaica Plain during a snowstorm a year ago last winter. Mrs. O'Leary stepped from the curb as Roosevelt, applying his brakes, was unable to stop. He was returning from Dedham to Harvard University.

"Judgment satisfied" was recorded for both cases, although the usual "and other valuable consideration" was lacking. A suit against Paul Curley, son of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, was similarly ended recently.

Glory of Bible Not Improved By New Versions, Yale Scholar Says

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP).—Prof. Charles A. Dinsmore of the Yale Divinity School predicted yesterday that modern versions of the Bible will not be widely accepted. He asserted the Bible "could no more be improved upon than could the writings of Shakespeare."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and rain tonight; Wednesday cloudy, followed by rain and colder; night, moderate to fresh westerly winds.
Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, slightly warmer on the coast tonight; Wednesday probably rain.
Vermont: Cloudy tonight, probably rain and somewhat colder Wednesday; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy, followed by rain and colder at night.
Atlantic Coast, except to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong winds, mostly southwest except shifting over the extreme north portion. Generally fair tonight, Wednesday overcast followed by showers over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

Location	Temp.	Location	Temp.
Boston	50	Minneapolis	44
Burlington	48	New Orleans	68
Chicago	40	New York	54
Denver	44	Norfolk	52
Helena	30	Philadelphia	54
Jacksville	44	St. Louis	54
Kansas City	72	San Francisco	54
Los Angeles	68	Washington	54
Miami	80		

5-8 a. m. S. E. T. Oct. 20.
S. Maximum, Oct. 19.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 3:30 p. m.; night, 9:55 p. m.
Wednesday, 3:30 a. m.; night, 9:55 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Amoskeag Fees Held 'Exorbitant'

Stockholders of the now defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Company protested vigorously today the \$131,586 of lawyer and fiduciary charges which they will eventually have to pay for the liquidation and sale of their once great textile concern to Amoskeag Industries, Inc., of New Hampshire.

Before Special Master Arthur Black, fees of the bondholders committee, the stockholders committee and half a dozen law firms as well as tow banks were paraded. "Exorbitant" said the stockholders when they had heard that the bondholders committee asks \$12,500, that Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther (lawyers) have presented a bill of \$26,000, that Choate, Hall & Stewart want \$35,000 and that both Edward R. Hale and Withington, Cross, Proctor & Park ask \$15,000 each.

Mr. Black took the entire matter under advisement, but not before Maj. Peter C. Borre, special counsel for the Sabath investigating committee, had delivered a lengthy diatribe against what he called "the silk stocking brigade," the lawyers whom the stockholders will be called upon to pay. Major Borre accepted the \$1500 fee of Cassin, Snow, Saltonstall, Hunt & Rice and the Old Colony Trust Company's bill for \$1000. All other fees should be paid by the stockholders.

Two Milk Firms Fined \$100 Each

Pleading guilty to violation of the state pure food laws, the Whiting Milk Companies and the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association were fined \$100 each in Suffolk Superior Court today by Judge John F. Gibbs.

The cases grew out of the two firms' alleged efforts to continue the milk supply unabated during the floods last March when transportation from the milkshed was disrupted.

The milk concerns pleaded guilty to making milk out of skim milk and butter, possession and sale of heated milk without proper label, and to possession and sale of improperly pasteurized milk, also to selling milk which contained a foreign substance. John T. Feeney, counsel for the Whiting companies, spoke briefly of the confusion caused by the flood, and said that the effort was made to supply flood victims with milk without thought of profit to the milk company.

Assistant Attorney General Raymond H. Pavreau asked for the maximum fine of \$1000. He pointed out that in 1932 the Whiting concern was convicted of a second offense of having a foreign substance in its milk and that the United concern had been convicted of the same thing in Waltham earlier this year on complaint of the City of Newton. Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for the United, informed the court that the case mentioned was involved in the same incident as the one for which they were currently being tried.

Cases of conspiracy against the officers of the two companies were continued by Judge Gibbs until Nov. 10.

Boston-New York Air Traffic Jumps

Amazing gains in the amount of air traffic moving between Boston and New York were shown today when American Airlines stated that a new record of 5291 passengers was reported in and out of Boston for September, 1936, had been established. This was an increase of 46 per cent over traffic figures for the same month in 1935. This new September record, what is more, closely approaches figures for August, 1936, which is traditionally heavier because of vacation travel.

Boston's consistent air passenger gains this year, said Nelson Bunker, district sales manager of the line, "call attention to similarly impressive increases all over the country which have brought a new all-time record of over 1,000,000 passengers carried by domestic air lines this year."

In an address here, Professor Dinsmore said: "The failure to convey the beauty and music of truth is a serious fault in our modern versions. For this reason they will not survive. Having taught for the last 16 years the spiritual significance of the supreme cadences of our language. It is neither Hebrew, nor Latin, nor Anglo-Saxon, but it is the resultant of them all. It is so distinctive that it is recognized wherever it is quoted."

Worcester Light Cut Order Denied

The State Public Utility Commission today denied the motion of Weyliffe C. Marshall, representing customers of the Worcester Suburban Electric Company, asking for an immediate cut of 10 per cent in electric rates.

Leonard F. Hardy, who presided, said the consensus of his associates was that the commission did not have the authority under the law to order a reduction without hearing the defense of the company.

McLevy Socialists Win Connecticut Ballot Verdict

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP).—Superior Court Judge Ernest Ingalls ruled today in favor of the Right Wing Socialist faction in its contest with the Left Wing group over which shall have the party's place on the ballot in Connecticut in next month's election.

With a writ of mandamus he ordered the secretary of state to place the names of the Right Wing candidates, headed by Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport as gubernatorial nominee, on the ballot under the designation of "Socialist."

When the McLevy group voted disavowal from the national organization at the party's State convention here, Sept. 13, Left Wing members, led by Devere Allen of Wilton, left the meeting and organized a "rump" convention which also selected a slate of candidates.

It was an appeal by the Allen group for recognition as the legal Socialist party in the State that brought about Judge Ingalls' ruling today.

In his decision, Judge Ingalls declared the left wing "rump" convention was "not a convention of the Socialist party for this State."

"It did not comprise," the ruling continued, "all or even a majority of the delegates chosen in accordance with the party rules of the Socialist party. They acted rather only by authority of the Socialist party of the United States. It was in no sense a convention of the State Socialist party."

"It was not the State convention of the same party which in 1932 and 1934 had its nominees printed on the ballot under the designation of the Socialist party."

"There is nothing in the evidence which would justify a finding that the Socialist party of the United States had any exclusive right to the use of the name 'Socialist Party' or 'Socialist.'"

"I therefore concluded that under our statutes the McLevy ticket is the one which should be placed on the ballot under the designation of 'Socialist.'"

Brann Nominates Woman to Succeed Husband on Council

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 20 (AP).—For the first time in the history of Maine, a woman today was appointed to the Executive Council by Louis J. Brann, Democratic Governor.

She is Mrs. Edith W. Small (R.) of Freedom, who was nominated by the Governor to succeed her late husband, Dr. A. M. Small, who passed on several weeks ago while serving his first two-year term as councilor.

The nomination must be posted seven days before being presented to the council for confirmation.

After Dr. Small's passing, Governor Brann posted the nomination of former State Senator Ralph L. Cooper (D.) of Belfast, but the appointment was tabled by the all-Republican Council.

"It is very evident that the Council does not intend, during the remainder of my term, to confirm any major Democratic nominations," said the Governor.

What-When-Where In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Colin Rucker Edmond, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Auditorium, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8.

Theaters
"Hedda Gabler," by Henrik Ibsen, starring Madeline Hamilton. 8:30.
"Plymouth," "Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.
"SUBURB," "Call It a Day," comedy by John and Joseph Kessel. 8:30.
"The Marriage of Figaro," by Beaumarchais, starring Leslie Howard. 8:30.
"The Sign of the Cross," by William Shakespeare, starring Leslie Howard. 8:30.

MOVIES
"Give Me Your Heart," with Roland Young and Kay Francis. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:30. Also "Bitter on the Moon," with Roger Pryor. 8:15, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 9:15.
"Kismet," "The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.
"The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

COLOMBUS "The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

PARADES AND PAGEANTS
"The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATRE
"The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "The Sign of the Cross," with Will Rogers and Joan Blondell. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

Hutchins Moves To Revamp U.S. School System

Higher Education Boggled in Confusion, University President States

Plans Junior College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Declaring that confusion is the outstanding characteristic of higher learning in America today, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, recommends a complete reorganization of the teaching system from grammar school through the graduate schools of the professions.

How he would accomplish this is set forth in "The Higher Learning in America," published today by the Yale University Press, which presents his plan for scrapping the conventional four years of high school and four years of college and substituting the great books of all time for textbooks.

Stream of Education
Dr. Hutchins envisions a common, deep stream of general education, for all capable of assimilating it, continuing to the age of 30 years, or, academically, to what would approximate "graduation" at the end of the present, accepted sophomore year.

Dr. Hutchins' summary of requisites for "general education" for the masses consists of "the greatest books of the western world and the arts of reading, writing, thinking and speaking, together with mathematics, the best exemplar of the processes of human reason." He adds, "If our hope has been to frame a curriculum which educates the elements of our common human nature, this program should realize our hope."

Erroneous Ideas
Erroneous ideas of progress, Dr. Hutchins asserts, have made education the servant of contemporary movements in this country to the extent that "we have come to the point where the pursuit of truth for its own sake is actually regarded as dangerous by nervous newspaper publishers and worried business men."

America's love of money and present economic conditions are responsible for the plight of higher learning, according to Dr. Hutchins' analysis.

"We can secure a real university in this country and a real program of general education upon which its work can rest, it may be that the character of our civilization may slowly change," he writes.

"It may be that we can outgrow the love of money, that we can get a saner conception of democracy and that we can even understand the purposes of education."

The supposition that everything is getting better and better is an erroneous interpretation of progress, Dr. Hutchins maintains. Economic conditions today require a longer period of educational activity, and even if the depression lifts, he asserts, prolonged schooling will be just as necessary because of the technological advances which suggest that industry in the future will require proportionally fewer workers than ever before.

National comment certainly will be aroused by his arraignment of teaching methods. His note becomes increasingly sharp in criticism of professional schools. In law schools, for example, he maintains the fundamental of education have been violated in setting up courses in which students learn the tricks of practicing law in courts instead of understanding law. In none of the professional schools, he declares, are these schools reaching into the depths.

In his plan to scrap the present setup of four years in high school and four years in college, President Hutchins sees a development and growth of the junior college which would comprise a four-year course beginning with the third

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

New England Waits President And Effect of Visit on Curley; Many Cities to See Executive

Roosevelt's Itinerary

OPPORTUNITY to see and hear President Roosevelt will be afforded many Massachusetts residents during his campaign tour tomorrow. His complete speaking schedule together with his touring route follows:

Leaves Providence, R. I. 9:30 a. m.
Arrives Spokonk 10:00 a. m.
Route 6 to Fall River, arriving 10:30 a. m.
Speaks in front of City Hall
Arrives New Bedford 11:15 a. m.
Speaks briefly in front of City Hall
Arrives Fairhaven House for Luncheon 12:00 noon
Leaves Fairhaven House 1:00 p. m.
Route 5 through outskirts of New Bedford, switches to route 140 for Taunton.
Arrives at Taunton 1:45 p. m.
Speaks on Taunton Green
Route 104 from Taunton to Bridgewater, then Route 28 to Brockton.
Arrives at Brockton 2:45 p. m.
Speaks at Brockton Fair Grounds
Route 37 from Brockton through Abington, Holbrook, Braintree and into Quincy
Arrives Quincy 3:30 p. m.
From Quincy he takes Brook road to Mattapan, turns onto Blue Hill Avenue to Seaver Street, left to Eggleston Square, thence to Columbus Avenue, Park Square and Charles Street.
Arrives Boston Common 4:00 p. m.
Speaks on Ball Field.
On radio in Boston 4:15 p. m.
Leaves Boston Common 4:45 p. m.
Route out of Boston leads from Charles Street to West Boston Bridge past Lever Brothers factory, Kendall Square, Central Square, Harvard Square, Mount Auburn Street to Watertown and Waltham.
Arrives Waltham 5:30 p. m.
Will speak from car. Place unannounced
Arrives Marlboro 6:25 p. m.
Dines aboard his special train. Speaks at auditorium.
On radio from Worcester 10:00 p. m.

Cost to State of \$50,000,000 Seen in Proposed Tax Limit; Seven States Trying Out Plan

Four of Them Report Varying Degrees of Satisfactory Results

Nation-wide protests against placing the burden of governmental expenditures on real estate taxes has resulted in seven states voting limitations on the amount that can be levied on real property. In Massachusetts there is currently a movement under way to limit real estate taxes to \$25 per \$1000 valuation. This move is now the object of inquiry by a special legislative commission.

In an effort to find out how such tax limitations have worked elsewhere, and to ascertain what revenue-raising measures were substituted for reduced income from property taxes, The Christian Science Monitor questioned tax officials in the seven states having such legislation.

Found Beneficial
Two states replied they found it beneficial, another found it helpful but denied that it had raised the value of real estate; a fourth found it satisfactory but specified that it had been tried only a short time. One state was in doubt about the effect of tax limitations, two found it impossible to reply.

The states finding real estate tax limitation satisfactory are Michigan, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Washington. Tax limitation laws have also been enacted in Indiana, New Mexico, Rhode Island and very recently in Pennsylvania. No answer

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Diversion of State Gas Tax Called 'Highway Robbery'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—Approximately \$60,000,000, James N. Keefe of Lawrence, president of the New England Federation of AAA Clubs, told delegates from 15 clubs at the annual meeting here yesterday. He declared it was literally highway robbery for this State and Rhode Island to persist in thus misusing gasoline tax receipts.

"A condition has thus been created," he said, "that is far worse than a system of toll roads, because the charges for such roads go for highway improvements. Such diversion of tax funds has been ruled out in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and is only a minor problem in Connecticut. The only reason why it persists in the other two New England states is that motorists have not sufficiently expressed resentment at what they must realize is an injustice."

A general sentiment was voiced in favor of making this the club's main objective for next year, and Mr. Keefe was re-elected president because of his familiarity with the taxation issue. It was said a movement was on foot to obtain a constitutional amendment in this State to abolish the practice, and similarly in Rhode Island.

Irving H. Colby of Montpelier, Vt., was elected vice-president of the Federation, and William H. Emery of Haverhill, Mass., was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Put to Vote

This question was put up to vote, but a quorum of the 15 members was not present, so a vote could not be taken.

The commission finally decided to ask the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether sponsorship of the proposal constituted political activity within the provisions of the corrupt practice act, and also whether the commission might investigate the financial backing given the proposal.

When Senator Davenport questioned Mr. Long about the replacement revenues Mr. Long refused to amplify on his answer that the commission should figure out substitute funds. Later, however, when State Treasurer Thomas H. Buckley posed the same question Mr. Long answered that passage of the tax limitation on real estate would cause a tremendous boom in building. This would place so much new property on the tax rolls, he said, that the total receipts would be increased rather than lowered.

Governor Now Expected to Meet Presidential Party at Providence

Cool Reception Is Expected by Many

Boston Welcome Will Be Extended on Common—Mayor Is Absent

The President is coming! With all the pageantry of political campaigning Franklin Delano Roosevelt, candidate for re-election as 32d President of the United States, will tomorrow invade the political heart of a New England that is at once in the rush of upturning business and in the last colorful stage of autumnal foliage.

It is a New England which will undoubtedly extend a welcome to the President himself—schools will recess, many offices will momentarily close, factory wheels will halt, bands will play, flags will fly, thousands will cheer—but it is a New England that is at the same time seen by many observers as decidedly cool toward candidate Roosevelt's policies.

None Know the Answer
The questions on everybody's lips today were, "What part will Governor Curley play in welcoming the President, and what attitude will the President adopt toward sponsoring Mr. Curley's senatorial ambitions?"

Probably not even the Governor and the President themselves knew the complete and exact answers today. It is a situation where anything may develop, but probably won't.

On past Rooseveltian visits Governor Curley has carefully arranged to greet the President at the state boundary and accompany him wherever he journeyed. This trip will be no exception. The Governor planned to meet the President either in Providence, R. I., or Seekonk, Mass., in the morning.

Just how many lancers or other military guards he will take with him was not definitely decided today. Neither was it settled whether the Governor will ride in the same machine as the President.

Republicans rather thought he wouldn't. Democrats weren't so sure. It depended, State Committee Chairman Joseph McGrath said today, on how it works out in Providence.

Car Well Filled
There will be Mrs. Roosevelt and a chauffeur in the car and probably Senator David I. Walsh. It was understood that Senator Marcus Coolidge had also been invited and Mr. McGrath said today that he expected either National Chairman James A. Farley or Secretary of State Cordell Hull would be with the President. This would fill even the largest automobile and leave no room for the Governor unless some one were pre-empted.

Since the Governor is running for the Senate seat now held by Mr. Coolidge it seemed unlikely many observers thought the two would ride in the same car.

On the other hand, the Governor has shown a disposition to attach his campaign to that of the President, urging his own election on the basis that it would help the President in Washington.

Wardens Fit Curley Campaign Plan
Any evidence he could elicit from the President of close friendship and support would undoubtedly fit in with the Governor's campaign strategy. For that reason he was expected to try and ride in the President's car at all possible moments.

President Roosevelt is said to be well informed on the Massachusetts political picture. If so, he knows that Governor Curley's own actions as the State's chief executive are almost as much a political issue within Massachusetts as they are in Washington. Whether the President would want to appear to align himself with the Governor's activities within the State is, of course, doubtful.

These factors make what happens when the Governor and the President meet a matter of speculation and interest.

Boston Also in Picture

In Boston, too, the situation is complicated. When the President campaigned here four years ago, Governor Curley was Mayor of Boston and one of his chief supporters. The Mayor introduced him at the Arena.

Tomorrow, Mayor Mansfield being out of the city apparently by design, John I. Fitzgerald will introduce the President on the Common. Mr. Fitzgerald is now head of the Hendrick's Club, the political organization of the late Martin Lomasney. The Hendrick's Club recently sided with the President in endorsing the senatorial candidacy of Mr. Curley.

These arrangements leave little room for the Governor to participate in the proceedings, but Boston, his home city and the center of his political strength, is probably the place where the Governor would prefer to most impress his constituents with his friendship with the President.

Plans for President

Michael S. Sullivan, a member of the Governor's staff making the arrangements for the President's visit, announced today that Mary Curley Donnelly, daughter of the Governor, would sit on the auditorium platform in Worcester with Mrs. Roosevelt and may plan some entertainment for her tomorrow evening.

The Governor's car, S-1, will be

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Seven States Try Plan For Tax Limitation

(Continued From Page 9)

has yet been received from Indiana and New Mexico on the benefits of this legislation. In those states, Rhode Island's reply did not state a definite answer; and Pennsylvania's new law, it is understood, has not been on the statute book long enough to determine its value.

Frank L. Thompson, office manager of the State Tax Commission of Michigan, declares of real estate tax limitation, which became effective in the State in 1933:

"Cannot say that it has added any boon to real estate as farm values have continued to fall. Michigan having abolished the state property tax, a 3 per cent sales tax by legislative action was substituted. . . . In all fairness to the act, we believe that it is proving a benefit in restraining governing bodies in different units 'from spending money so lavishly.'"

H. L. McCracken, chairman of the Oklahoma Tax Commission, declares: "Oklahoma's tax limitation law, enacted in August, 1933, abolished the state property tax. . . . This resulted in a decrease in property tax levies of approximately \$10,000,000. . . . Several special taxes have been resorted to by the State of Oklahoma in order to sustain our State Government. . . . By declining property tax receipts of local governments. Among these are the personal and corporation net income tax, the retail sales tax, the beverage tax (32 per cent beer), the cigarette tax, and others. . . . It may be several years before we shall ultimately know whether or not tax limitation in Oklahoma is desirable. From the short-time point of view of obtaining temporary property tax relief it undoubtedly has been worth while."

From West Virginia, Fred L. Fox, state tax commissioner, has the following to say on the results of tax limitation on real estate, enacted in 1933-34:

"Since the effective date of the limitation amendment, it is clear that real property values have bounded upward throughout the state. Whether this is attributable to the change in the source of revenues of the state and its sub-

divisions cannot be clearly ascertained. . . . The result of this amendment and the legislation adopted thereunder was the reduction of levies on property from about \$44,000,000 in 1933 to \$27,000,000 in 1934. . . . It is obvious that under these circumstances the state was compelled to resort to other sources of revenue. . . . and this was done first by increasing what we term our 'gross sales tax' . . . by about \$11,400,000. . . . We also enacted what is known as the consumer's sales tax, from which last year we collected approximately \$6,500,000. . . . The people of West Virginia are very well satisfied with the present tax system."

In Washington, T. S. Hodges, state commissioner, has found that real estate tax limitation "on the whole has been beneficial to our state. It has compelled the enactment of excise tax laws which have helped spread the burden. . . . Undoubtedly the act has contributed to a better value for real estate. It has not created any boom to real estate that is noticeable. There has been, however, a general desire to meet the taxes outstanding against real estate because the taxpayer feels more encouraged to meet his obligations on that particularly property involved."

Local Liquor Sales On Ballot in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20.—Besides electing office-holders, New Hampshire voters on election day will have the opportunity of determining whether or not beer will be sold in their communities or whether they wish the operation of state liquor stores in their cities or towns.

There are 119 towns in the State that do not, at the present moment, permit the sale of beer. The communities that do allow the sale, including 11 cities, total 104 in number. In the "wet" communities there is a total population of 394,314 compared with 70,838 in the "dry" territories. The town of Livermore, with a population of 23, had the distinction at the last election of voting a tie on the beer question.

Dever Seeks Re-election on Record in Office

Democratic candidate for attorney general earned his way to the Massachusetts bar and is one of youngest men ever to have held the office he now occupies.

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the second of eight articles presenting the political background of each of the major party candidates for Attorney General, State Treasurer, Secretary of State and State Auditor. Tomorrow the candidacy of William E. Hurley, Republican nominee for State Treasurer, will be discussed. Yesterday Judge Felix Forte, Republican candidate for Attorney General, was considered.

Collection agencies guilty of illegal practices in mulcting bill owners of exorbitant sums have felt the heavy legal hands of Paul A. Dever, as Attorney General.

Stock brokers guilty of unloading worthless stock upon unsuspecting investors know that Attorney General Dever can and has hit hard in his campaign to rid Massachusetts of its reputation as a center for fraudulent stock operations.

Trustees of public funds who have neglected to put those funds to the use intended and some who have endeavored to reap private benefit through them also have suddenly realized that the Attorney General's office is watching their operations closely.

Based on Record

It is on such activities and such a reputation established during the past 21 months that Attorney General Paul A. Dever is seeking re-election as the Democratic nominee. Mr. Dever, perhaps more than any other state official in the present political campaign, is basing his 1936 bid for office upon his record of the past two years.

To be sure his opponents see in his record a few loopholes, such as



By a Staff Photographer

Paul A. Dever

his lack of action against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer under Governor Curley as Mayor, in connection with the Legal Securities case, and his refusal to investigate as to the disposition of alleged profits in the East Boston tunnel land-laking speculative deals.

Yet the bright spots on the Dever record are declared by his supporters to outweigh any alleged points of neglect.

The two high points in Mr. Dever's career as Attorney General came at a time when they did him the

most political good. The first was his decision in the so-called Quabbin Reservoir case. The Attorney General properly "spanked" Governor Curley's two appointees on the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission for awarding contracts to two firms for a vastly greater sum than the bid of the lowest bidder, who had been awarded the contracts originally.

Decision Was Made

The course so closely skirted the Governor's office that many politicians figured Mr. Dever would avoid a decision which would censor the action of the Curley commissioners. However, the decision was made. He verbally lashed such extravagant use of public funds, although he avoided any reference to the Governor. This neglect has given his opponent an opportunity to demand "the whole truth."

But the very fact that Mr. Dever chastised Edward J. Kelley and Thomas D. Lavelle was sufficient to prove to many persons that he was really doing his duty.

The second high point involved his action against Charles H. McGue, Governor Curley's appointee to the chairmanship of the State Ballot Law Commission. Mr. McGue, through his rabidly partisan politics, turned the commission hearings into a farce. Finally, Mr. Dever warned Mr. McGue to resign or be subjected to quo warranto proceedings in the State Supreme Court for his removal. The basis for removal was that Mr. McGue served as a member of the Democratic State Committee and Governor Curley's campaign committee while a member of the commission, prohibited by law.

Boosted His Stock

These two decisions boosted considerably Mr. Dever's re-election stock, particularly inasmuch as the McGue action added Republican chances of victory in several election contests. Undoubtedly, as a result, the Democratic Attorney General will receive many Republican votes.

Like most Democratic politicians, Mr. Dever was born into a family of meager circumstances. As a result he has had to fight his way with little or no help. He was born in Boston Jan. 15, 1903. Today he is one of the youngest men ever to have held the post of Attorney General in Massachusetts.

After attending grade school in Boston, Mr. Dever attended Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1919, after winning the classical prize, one of three major awards given at Boston Latin. Although he wished to go directly to college, Mr. Dever was forced to forego his ambition because of lack of funds.

Worked Four Years

He worked for four years before going to college, first attending Northeastern University evenings, where he took accounting as his major study. While going to Northeastern he became interested in law through a law course given as part of his accounting education. The result was that he entered the Boston University Law School.

Working first as a night clerk at the Hotel Kenmore and later in the Hood Rubber factory on the night shift, Mr. Dever paid his way. Despite this strenuous schedule, Mr. Dever graduated cum laude in 1928. During the final year at Boston University, Mr. Dever was the pupil of Judge Felix Forte, his Republican opponent.

Attorney General Dever's first connection as a young lawyer served also as his first introduction to politics. He joined the firm of Bothwell and Hastings, the senior member of which was Harvey L. Bothwell, a blind member of the Governor's Council.

Taken to Council

The Council took Mr. Dever to the Council meetings as an assistant where he became practically a ninth Councilor. It is understood he is the first layman ever to attend the executive sessions of the Council. His service for Mr. Bothwell while the latter was Councilor, gave him a background in politics and in governmental operations that has served him well since he decided to follow politics personally.

Mr. Dever gives Mr. Bothwell, a conservative Republican, credit for moderating somewhat his personal political philosophy. Inasmuch as Mr. Dever was a liberal Democrat, the two men found each other perfect foils for their arguments. These protracted arguments resulted, Mr. Dever declared, in turning his own political philosophy from that of an outright liberal to that of a moderate liberal.

In 1929 Mr. Dever associated him-

self with several prominent lawyers, and spent most of his time in the legal work he likes best, actual court work. He still prefers court work to desk work, but as Attorney General he has been forced to stay close to the office. Yet on several occasions he has made personal appearances in court on important cases. He contends he is the first Attorney General in several years to prosecute a case personally.

Started in 1928

The Attorney General's political career started in 1928, when he ran for State Senator in the Second Middlesex district. Although defeated after expending a campaign fund of \$2,200, Mr. Dever had cut the usual Republican margin in the district from 10,000 to 4000 votes.

In 1928 Mr. Dever's bid for the same office was successful, he becoming the first Democrat elected from the district. In that post he served until he ran for Attorney General in 1934.

As a State Senator, Mr. Dever in his first year filed seven bills. Thereafter, however, he filed no bills, coming to the conclusion that "more common sense and fewer laws are needed." Instead he devoted his time to opposing legislation he considered unworthy. As a legislator he was a strong opponent of compulsory vaccination. His legislative record on labor legislation is 100 per cent.

Announced Night Before

Mr. Dever did not announce his Attorney General's candidacy in 1934 until the night before the Worcester Democratic pre-primary convention. By convention time he had sufficient support to gain the endorsement of the conclaves. He attributes his success at the convention to the fact that he was the only member of the Democratic legislative group who was a candidate for state wide office. Therefore, the legislators, who were delegates to the convention, came to his support. He denied any deal had been made with the Ely-Walsh group, which controlled the convention.

His election he attributes not to his personal popularity, but to the distinct Roosevelt trend at the time of the election.

As Attorney General, he increased the expenditures of the department greatly, but he defends the spending of every extra cent. He insists he proceeded on the theory that "it is better to spend wisely than to economize foolishly." To prove that every penny was spent wisely, Mr. Dever refers to his activities against fraudulent stock operations, his drive against illegally operating collection agencies, and his success in bringing land damage cases to speedy trial.

Save Interest Money

The Attorney General pointed out that the state must pay interest from the time of the land taking to the time of the court settlement. Therefore, to save interest money, the Attorney General obtained sufficient help to gain speedy trials. He figures a \$100,000 saving to the State as the result of a \$4500 expenditure for added salaries.

In connection with the Swift-Ware river water supply project, of which the Quabbin Reservoir is a part, Mr. Dever established a branch office at Northampton to handle all legal cases in connection with the \$650,000 project. Through this branch office, Mr. Dever refused to settle any land damage cases. Each one was brought to a jury trial, and, according to Mr. Dever, every jury verdict has been for a lower amount than the estimates at the time the project was started.

This work had previously been handled by outside lawyers, whose fees, according to Mr. Dever, were substantial. Thus the Attorney General figures that, through the employment of lawyers regularly at \$600 a year, he has saved \$10,000 through elimination of high legal fees and by obtaining favorable verdicts in the courts.

Increased Savings

Another saving to the Commonwealth claimed by Mr. Dever resulted from his action in collecting money due Massachusetts from patients in state institutions. In these institutions persons who can afford to pay for the service are forced to do so. Mr. Dever pointed out that his predecessor, Joseph E. Warner, collected only \$40,000, while since the beginning of 1935 a total of \$178,000 has been collected by the Dever division of collections. This was done at an increase of 10,000 for additional help.

Accounting for another \$10,000 rise in expenditures, Mr. Dever said he is conducting the first comprehensive survey of public charitable trusts to determine whether the terms of those trusts are being carried out. Already, he insisted, the misuse of more than \$1,000,000 of these funds has been discovered and corrected.

Roman Appointment

One of Mr. Dever's proudest accomplishments is his appointment of James J. Roman as First Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Roman is recognized as one of the most able lawyers in the State. The Dever administration was bolstered considerably with the addition of Mr. Roman to his staff. Mr. Roman has dared to step on Governor Curley's official toes on several occasions, which has given the Dever administration a good boost among the anti-Curley groups.

Office Held Highly

The Attorney General is now glad he did not run for Governor. He considers the office of Attorney General just as important as the third floor, front position in the State House.

One reason undoubtedly is that the top of the ticket is always the recipient of the most severe verbal beating handed out to the state ticket candidates.

Meanwhile, Democrats and some Republicans are contending there is no reason to deny the Dever administration another term in the Attorney General's office.

Edgar M. Mills

CCC Records Reveal 58,271 Bay Staters Employed Since 1933

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Robert F. Echner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, reported today that 58,271 Massachusetts men had been employed from April, 1933, to Aug. 31, 1936, by the CCC.

There were 11,408 Massachusetts men enrolled in CCC camps on Aug. 31, he said, and 6063 worked in Massachusetts camps on that date.

He estimated CCC members' allotments to their dependents at \$7,214,000 and said the total obligations of the CCC in Massachusetts amounted to \$30,198,000.

Among major projects completed July 1 in Massachusetts by the CCC were: insect pest control, largely gypsy moth, on 494,958 acres; tree disease control, 51,712 acres; reduction of fire hazards in 1399 acres; trees planted, 7,066,000, and development of 27 state parks.

Amoskeag Fees Held 'Exorbitant'

(Continued from Page 9)

he cut, he said, warning Referee Black against "vacillating generosity."

Major Borre turned his attention to the bondholders' committee, saying that this group had contributed nothing to the successful outcome of the reorganization, liquidation or settlement of the estate. And yet, he added, the members are asking "outrageously excessive" amounts of \$2500 each for their services. The Sabath Committee, he said, recommends no compensation for these men.

Technicalities of the payments were discussed by W. Rodman Peabody, counsel for the bondholders committee, who said that he and his partner, Charles M. Storey, would receive their fee from \$7000 to \$2070. In the course of a somewhat lengthy speech, Mr. Peabody made the four following points:

1. The fees of the Bondholders Committee counsel were reasonable.
2. The counsel for the debtor (Amoskeag Manufacturing Company) and the Shareholders Committee should be paid by the shareholders, not by the creditor (Amoskeag Industries, Inc.).
3. The fees brought by the Old Colony Trust Company and their counsel "don't belong" in this hearing.
4. The services performed by Hale and Withington were performed for certain individuals, were disadvantageous to the shareholders' interests and should not be paid by the shareholders.

Following is a list of the fees applied for:

Bondholders Committee—for services	\$12,500
Bondholders Committee—for services of Ralph M. Eastman as secretary	750
Bondholders Committee—for services of State Street Trust Company	2,500
Bondholders Committee—for services of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall, Hunt & Rice—services to Bondholders Committee	4,345
Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther—services to Bondholders Committee	1,500
Expenses	65
Demand, Woodworth, Sullivan, Piper & Jones—counsel for debtors during reorganization proceedings	5,500
Expenses	214
Old Colony Trust Company—trustee under the bond indenture	1,000
Burnham, Bingham, Pillsbury, Dana & Gould—counsel for the Old Colony Trust Company	3,500
Choate, Hall & Stewart—counsel for debtor	35,000
Expenses	888
Stockholders Committee, including services of counsel and secretary	7,000
Edward R. Hale—counsel for Frederick H. Prince	15,000
Expenses	640
Withington, Cross, Proctor & Park—services	15,000
Expenses	174
Total	\$131,588

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Politically, Mr. Dever is regarded as a "comer." Had not Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, been grooming himself for Governor since 1934, when he lost out at the pre-primary convention, it is quite possible Mr. Dever might have been the Democratic nominee for Governor. He had considerable strength at the convention but the Hurley group had the endorsement clinched before the convention really got under way.

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One reason undoubtedly is that the top of the ticket is always the recipient of the most severe verbal beating handed out to the state ticket candidates.

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Edgar M. Mills

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Inasmuch as we're one of those women who really prefer teetering through the entire day in high French heels, it takes a really outstanding sports shoe to make us look twice. In fact, we were of the opinion that there wasn't a sports shoe on earth that we'd ever look at even once, if we could possibly help it. And now along comes the Arnold Shoe Company with a pair of spectator sports shoes that have completely upset our apple cart. Because we not only looked once, and twice, and three times, and actually gazed at them. . . . They're that good looking. They've been dubbed "Gayfrier," and are a peasant type of shoe, with a look of back-to-the-soil sturdiness about them. . . . plus a dash of safety. The wide "Frier" strap, which by the way follows the trend and comes up high over the instep giving a high-



collar effect, buttons way over on the side. And then, all around the strap, and the upper edge of the shoe is a narrow binding, right below which is a row of leather buttons, in red, for about 10. Of course it has the special Glove Grip construction in through the arch, and down around the heel. . . . which, if you're interested, is leather. All in all it's a swank shoe, and just the thing for your sporty, tweedy fall clothes. In brown or black bucko, at the Arnold Glove Grip Bootshop, in the Stabler Building.

Sports Clothes

Gilchrist's is very much interested in seeing that you get to the big football games all done up in your favorite colors, in outfits that are as comfortable as for the games and the sea and dinner date that follow. And they're all ready for your demands. . . . with an array of sports coats, knit suits, tea gowns and accessories. For \$18.95 we saw a good-looking fleece sports coat, double breasted, and warm as toast. There was a suggestion of puffy fullness in the sleeves, right at the shoulders, deep slit pockets, plenty of flare, and a belt that could be dispensed with if you wish; such is the style of the coat. It comes in rust, green or brown. But only if you get in under the 11 to 17 size range. A knit sporty for \$2.85 is our idea of a "buy"—and we saw many number of them in various colors and styles, up on the second floor in the Sports Shop. And while you're there you may want to walk over and take a look at their three-piece Wadsworth Suits. . . . for \$45. . . . that are topped by big fluffy collars; either wolf or racoon.

Fun in Teeth Brushing

Of course we don't know just how it is that you go about brushing your teeth. . . . trying your little Horace and Ella into brushing their teeth three times a day without fail, seven days a week; year in, year out. And then of course, on second thought, your youngsters may not be the type that have to be "in-figured." But ours do, and we've found that an occasional change in the tooth paste interests them. Ordinarily it's just a change in flavor that we can get—but when we left a tube of our Elizabeth Arden's superfine toothpaste in their bathroom, we found we'd not only given them a change in flavor, but in color as well. And, although the flavor is most pleasant, it's the color that they really like; because the paste gives off a very colorful, deep, pinkish-red foam. . . . which amuses them no end. And of course, the longer they brush their teeth, the more foam there is, and by this time we presume that you get our point. Sold in all the downtown shops where you indulge in Elizabeth Arden's. . . . for something like 35 cents.

Halloween Costumes

Unless of course, you're particularly inclined toward the needle, why bother to make a Halloween costume for the youngsters, when you can buy one for a lone dollar that's all decked out with trimming and ideas that you'd probably never even think of in the first place. There are others with higher price tags, but we're sure that for the little they're worn, you'll be pleased with those for a dollar; which transform little Ella into a clown, a witch, a soldier, a pirate, and even a Red Riding Hood! All kinds of masks and accessories, at Jordan's.

Not to Be Overlooked

And we must put in a good word or two for those black suede and patent Deb-Mode pumps at C. Crawford Hollidge's. . . . especially those that have two eyelets that lace with black grosgrain ribbon, and are cut out on the sides, giving that open-shawl look, the particularly trick hats at Fredie's, high crowns, some pointed, some not, but over which you can throw a round veil, and just let it hang down loose. The sale of Cape Cod jellies and jams. . . . all this week. . . . at Jordan Marsh's. The display of Persian and Greek at Chandler's; with special mention to the "Ballarina," which is a coat with gossamer that give the coat the soft swing of a ballet dancer's skirt. He width of the flare is accentuated by the trim bodice. It has a Persian lamb collar that buttons right up tight, and three bands of matching fur near the edge of the skirt. Priced at \$125. But there are others that begin at \$68, and you may go as high as \$195 if you wish.

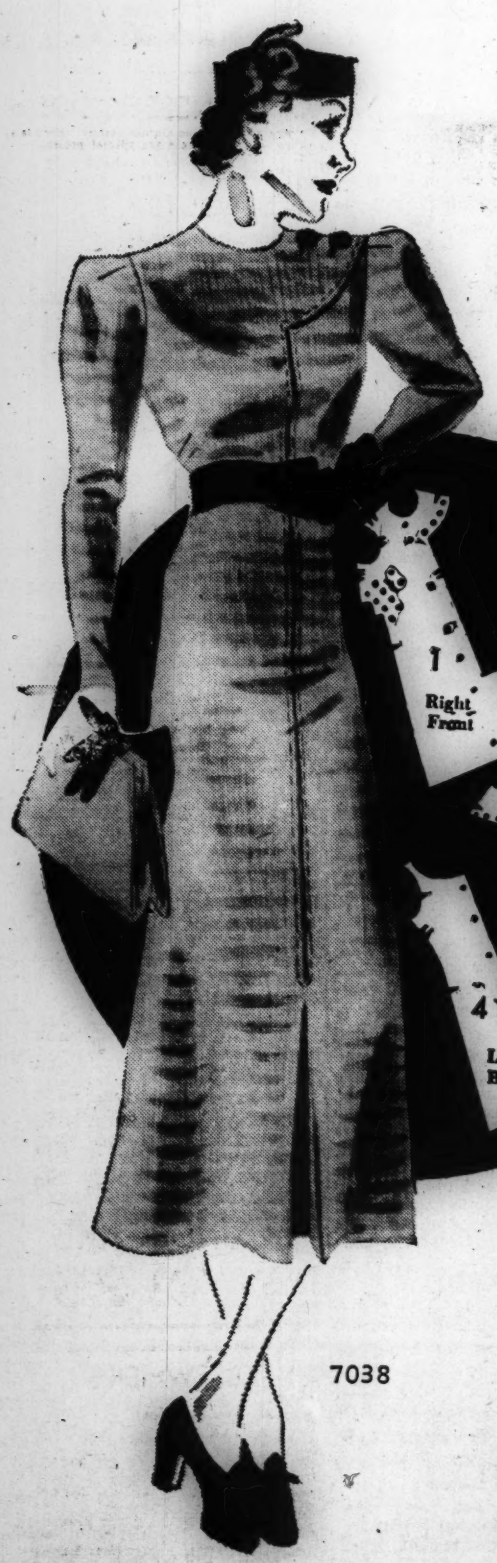
J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Atlas Plywood Plans Call

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlas Plywood Company, with headquarters at Boston, has proposed a plan to call \$1,500,000 of 5 1/2 per cent debentures of 1942 at 100. Funds for the redemption would be provided from the sale of a new issue of preferred stock. A stockholder would be asked to vote Nov. 9 to vote on the plan.

YOU CAN MAKE THESE FEW-PIECE FROCKS IN A FEW HOURS!



BUTTERICK presents the neatest trick of October — few-piece frocks. They are new as the last minute, smart as anything that ever stepped off the boat from Paris, yet they are simple to make. Butterick 7038, at left, has only five pieces in its pattern. And think how smart it will be in wine-color wool or smoky blue dress tweed! Sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42, 35c.

Butterick 7043 is a junior miss design and will make a particularly smart campus frock. There are only five pieces in this pattern, too, so you can see how swiftly it will go together. This is a good design for light-weight wool or velveteen. Sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 38, 25c. These, and other few-piece frocks, are among the features in the 12-page fashion section of October Delineator. Be sure to see also the interesting trimming suggestions Delineator's fashion editor gives you for these few-piece frocks!



ON SALE AT ALL PATTERN COUNTERS AND NEWSSTANDS, 15c

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Steamship	Sailing	Due
Washington	Oct. 21	Cobh	Oct. 27	Boston	Oct. 28, 8:00 pm
Queen Mary	Oct. 21	Cherbourg	Oct. 28	New York	Oct. 21, 8:00 am
Bremen	Oct. 24	Cherbourg	Oct. 30	Boston	Oct. 24, 1:00 pm
Aquitania	Oct. 28	Southampton	Nov. 2	New York	Oct. 24, 8:00 pm
De France	Oct. 30	Falmouth	Nov. 4	Boston	Oct. 26, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Steamship	Sailing	Due
Manila	Nov. 3	San Francisco	Oct. 28	New York	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm
Mariposa	Nov. 9	San Francisco	Nov. 5	New York	Nov. 5, 8:30 am
Mariposa	Nov. 11	San Pedro	Nov. 7	New York	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Steamship	Sailing	Due
Frederic	Oct. 30	San Francisco	Oct. 30	New York	Oct. 28, 4:00 pm

First Free State only. Except L. F. & Australia must be specially addressed.

COMPARE THESE PRICES WITH WHAT YOU ARE NOW PAYING ELSEWHERE												
New Low Every Day Savings					your neighbor is taking advantage of these low every day prices . . . are you?							
Jell-O	Assorted Flavors	Pkz	5c	Lux Soap Flakes	L ⁴ Pkz	22c	French's Mustard	Cream Jar	11c	Ralston WHEAT CEREAL	Pkz	23c
Royal Desserts		Pkz	5c	Campbell's Beans	Lb Tin	6c	Bisquick	3 1/2 Lb Pkz	29c	Wheatena	Pkz	23c
Heinz Soups	Many Kinds	2 Pint	25c	Kellogg's All Bran	Pkz	19c	Dole's PINEAPPLE JUICE	Big 46 oz	29c	Wheaties	2 Pkz	23c
Campbell's	TOMATO SOUP	7c		Del Monte Sardines	15 oz Tin	9c	Purity Salt	1 1/2 Lb Pkz	4c	Wesson Oil	Pint Tin	25c
Campbell's	Assorted SOUP	3 Tin	25c	A. & H. Baking Soda	Pkz	7c	Crystalline Salt	2 x Lb Pkz	13c	Mazola Oil	Pint Tin	25c
Campbell's	CHICKEN SOUP	Tin	10c	Red Salmon	Tin Tin	23c	Peanut Butter	Finest 5 Lb Jar	29c	Junket Desserts	Pkz	11c
Ivory Soap		2 Med Bars	11c	Swansdown CAKE FLOUR	46 oz Pkz	25c	Kellogg's Corn Flakes	1 1/2 Lb Jar	7c	Cut-Rite WAX PAPER	2 46 Ft Rolls	11c
Ivory Soap		L ⁴ Bar	9c	Quaker Corn Meal	1 1/2 Lb Pkz	9c	Post Toasties		7c	Libby's CORNED BEEF	12 oz Tin	17c
										Gorton's CODFISH CAKES	2 Tin	25c

New England Waits President And Effect of Visit on Curley

(Continued From Page 9)

used to carry the President from his special train in Worcester to the auditorium and back. The Governor will ride with the President, according to Mr. Sullivan.

As if to emphasize the Republican attitude, Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the GOP state committee, today formulated five questions which he made public for the President to answer during his Massachusetts tour.

1. Do you approve of the administration given Massachusetts during the past two years?

This was a challenge for a stand on Governor Curley.

2. Why did you choose a resident of the Bronx, N. Y. to administer relief in Massachusetts? Is there no one in the state whom you can trust?

This question referred to his appointment of Paul Edwards as WPA administrator.

3. Why did you authorize Wallace to put out of production 30,000,000 acres of fertile land at a cost of \$1,500,000,000 and at the same time authorize Ickes to make fertile 15,000,000 acres of land at a cost of \$2,000,000,000?

This referred to the giant reclamation projects of the West.

4. Why have 25,000,000 bushels of wheat been imported in the United States in the last seven months when you are paying our farmers to destroy wheat?

New England to Hear President Speak On Spur of the Moment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—New England is to have a sample of the extemporizing abilities of President Roosevelt. With the single exception of the major address to be delivered tomorrow night at Worcester, Mass., over a nation-wide broadcast, practically all of Mr. Roosevelt's talks and rear platform appearances will be of the informal variety.

Rarely has a presidential candidate departed on a geographical tour with so little prepared in the way of campaign addresses. It is assumed that on his appearances, beginning tomorrow at Providence, R. I., he will go over much the same subject matter as on his recent western tour. Gifted with great fluency, un-

deniable personal charm which his opponents are the first to admit, and the ability to seize the mood and the moment for his advantage, Mr. Roosevelt enters a New England which most observers agree is definitely hostile.

While Governor Landon invades California, a supposedly pro-Roosevelt state, Mr. Roosevelt is taking his chances in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, which is generally regarded as pro-Landon territory.

He leaves Washington late tonight, making his first appearance tomorrow at Providence, R. I., where he will speak from the steps of the state Capitol.

Then he will motor to Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., and then on to Boston, via Taunton and Brockton. At each of these towns a talk from the motorcar will be made.

Customarily, on such a trip, Mr. Roosevelt does not leave his automobile. Instead of that he remains in his right-hand, rear-seat position, always driving in a touring car, with top down.

Does Not Rise to Talk

He talks into a microphone from a sitting position. He does not rise in his car to talk. Frequently an elevated platform has been built, up which the presidential car runs, so that the crowd may better see him.

Passing through city streets lined with crowds the President raises his hat in salute after the customary manner of candidates. The President's car is preceded by a secret service car, it is usually paralleled on either side with a line of motor cycle police, while in the rear comes a second car, jammed with secret service men, many of them riding on the running board.

After that come half a dozen carloads of state and city dignitaries, and after that cameramen, the press and others. The caravan sometimes runs to 50 cars—an unusual sight, traveling over the New England roads.

Where it is possible for the President to go up by elevator, rather than climb steps, or where a special ramp has been constructed, the President may dismount from his touring car so that the crowd may better hear and see him.

At Boston the President will speak from the State House steps, but it



By a Staff Photographer

Touring Candy-Makers

European Executives of Confectionery Industry Make Autumn Pilgrimage to Study American Methods

will be a local or geographical greeting, rather than a major speech. The latter will be at Worcester. Mr. Farley boarded the presidential special train in Michigan last week jubilant over the Democratic victory in a recent local Worcester election. It was one of the first victories the Democrats have had, incidentally, in New England for years.

Elections in Rhode Island, for example, have indicated the New Deal tide was ebbing. As in Ohio, where the relatively unpopular Governor Davey eagerly placed himself by the President, it is expected that Gov. James M. Curley in Massachusetts, now running for Senator, will find it to his advantage to identify himself with Mr. Roosevelt although their attitudes and points of view are far apart.

After the Worcester speech tomorrow night, Mr. Roosevelt will get back on his special train again for the overnight run to Connecticut. The train will undoubtedly pull up at some quiet siding during the night for a few hours of quiet slumber.

After a speech at Hartford, Conn., at the Capitol, the President will drive to New Haven for lunch with Dr. Harvey Cushing, the father of Mrs. James Roosevelt, familiarly referred to as "my daughter-in-law Betsy" to smiling crowds, who has accompanied the President both on his drought trip and recent Denver trip.

Main Speech at Worcester

Thursday afternoon there will be a continuation of the trip, visiting Bridgeport, Norwalk, Stamford and Danbury.

Original plans called for a return to Hyde Park at this point. A sudden change of plans, however, is now

indicated. Mr. Roosevelt may return direct to Washington from Connecticut, in preparation for another, and still longer excursion. This would take him—probably through the highly industrialized centers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and possibly Indiana.

Meanwhile the President canceled his usual press conference today, in order to put finishing touches on the Worcester speech, to be delivered at 10 p. m. tomorrow.

WPA Workers Repairing Toys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—More than 3000 toys have been repaired and refinished by WPA work-

ers co-operating in the Boy Scouts' Christmas gift project, and are waiting to be distributed in the holiday season. All records for the number and variety of toys will be broken in this, the sixth year of the undertaking, as a result of making the work a WPA project.

The community is now being scoured for more used toys suitable for the purpose, and extra efforts are being exerted to bring articles from attics, where they may have reposed for decades. The Boy Scout council utilizes a motor truck to make the collections and accepts almost any toy, regardless of its condition.

Dalou, Follower of Rodin

Jules Dalou was the most famous French sculptor after Rodin of the later nineteenth century.

Germans View Manufacture Of American Penny Sweets

Whatever they may think of American machinery and American methods of turning out candy in freight-car lots, not one of the party of German "sweets" executives who are now visiting candy plants in this country, can return home without remembering what the small American schoolboy and girl can buy with a penny.

There is no penny candy in Germany—not as we think of the hard candies, lemon balls, peppermint sticks, raspberry drops, licorice and other sticky, lasting confections of an earlier day, which were the ancestors of today's "anywhere-in-America" childhood delights. Presumably, there are no entrancing showcases where small noses are pressed against the glass for closer examination of wares before the penny is spent.

This sidelight on childhood in Germany popped out, so to speak, with hundreds of sugar hearts being punched out of a roll of mix at the New England Confectionery Company's Cambridge plant, when the German party of 43 men and women paused on their tour to watch the unending stream of little wafers.

One commented on "pressed sugar" and how "billig" (cheap) the hearts with saccharine verses were. "Have you no penny candy in Germany?" the visitor was asked. "No. Not pressed sugar. Penny candy, chocolate, yes. But small—oh, so small."

Handwork at Home

This particular machine impressed the visitors, who represent the candy-making industry in Germany. In their number were owners, executives and directors of practically every major German candy and chocolate manufacturing in the Association of German Candy Manufacturers. The "heart" machine impressed them; so did the process of molding cream candies. Otherwise, the equipment, carrier, belts, packaging and other mechanical processes were practically the same as they employed at home. One remarked that at home, in Germany, "We use machinery when it pays, hand labor when it doesn't. Too much machinery can be expensive."

After the din and the sweetish smell of the processing room, the cream department, the chocolate department, the "leesener" room, the "gum" room and the "pan" room (where hard "almonds" and candies of that type are polished) the visitors were less under the influence of what was directly before their eyes and could stop talking shop for a word of comment on conditions at home.

Invitation

"Generally speaking, German industrial and business life shows a marked tendency of steady improvement—which tendency is best brought out by increased figures of production, decreased figures of jobless people and an appropriate increase of the total income of the population," said F. Wagner of Berlin, manager of the Association of German Candy Manufacturers.

Therefore, we have every reason to look forward to our future with confidence."

Mr. Wagner at the same time extended a cordial invitation to American candy manufacturers to return the visit and inspect German candy factories and enjoy German hospitality. "We do hope that an American group will come soon and give us an opportunity to reciprocate."

Use of Glucose

A more specialized view on German industry came from Baron von Hurter. The baron said cane sugar was prohibitive because of its cost. Germany uses beet sugar for its candy and this, with taxes, costs 65 marks (\$26) the hundredweight. In many places a ratio of 50 per cent glucose and 50 per cent beet sugar is used. Candy of this type, with flavoring and coloring, but no filling, sells at 16 cents a pound wholesale.

One of the baron's companions interrupted to support the glucose combination. "American candy is much sweeter," he said. "Your people would eat more and you would sell more if you didn't make it so sweet."

The German delegation spent yesterday in Boston, leaving last night from headquarters at the Kenmore for Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Harrisburg and back to New York. They will sail for home Oct. 28.

AUTUMN SEASON NUMBER

Uptown Shopping Guide

Copley Square Section of Boston

SMART CAPE

of CAMEL HAIR

\$38.50

MADE-TO-ORDER

This useful cape will be worn with much pleasure whenever a light, warm wrap is required.

Choice of a dozen plain and combination colorings in a large diamond design.

TAM or HAT TO MATCH **\$12.50**

STRING GLOVES
SCARFS SWEATERS
TWIN SETS
KNIT SUITS DRESSES

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In Copley Square

PECK and HILLS

Big Furniture Values

To Keep Your Home Up-to-Date

On every hand one sees conditions improving almost daily... people feel better, look better... are better... but most people have found that the years of economy have left them in need of everything—particularly furniture. Buying now in this event will pay every homekeeper—in every way.

2-Pc. MOHAIR LIVING ROOM SUITE

Covered all over in mohair, cut mohair or fringe. In Rust, Green, Wine, Acorn or Blue. Frame of finest hard wood, double dovetailed for extra strength. Full web construction. Solid mahogany legs. Reg. \$145.00. Guaranteed Month Proof.

\$129.50

\$22.50 Occasional Chairs... **\$14.50** \$33.50 Occasional Chairs... **\$24.50**
27.50 Occasional Chairs... **19.50** 39.50 Occasional Chairs... **29.50**

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"Look All You Wish But Shop Peck & Hills Before You Buy."

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fall collection

The Solov-Hinds Fall Collection of suits, ensembles, coats, dresses and millinery expresses the style, quality and individuality of their selective talent at its best.

Suits in tweeds and wools from \$35.00 to \$145.00. Ensembles for travel and dressy wear, many fur trimmed, from \$65.00 to \$325.00. Street, dinner, afternoon and evening dresses from \$35.00 to \$175.00.

solov-hinds

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BOSTON

GOWNS—SUITS—COATS—HATS

Now that Fall is here—

You will want fresh, attractive underthings to put under those new clothes.

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Discounts of 10% to 60%

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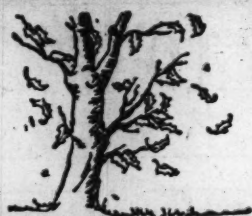
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Uptown Shopping Guide

Massachusetts and Huntington Avenue Section of Boston



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That little touch of cool weather that makes you want to dress up.

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Quality Flowers
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--	---	--	--	--

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October CLEARANCE Sale
of Used Cars, specially priced for this month only!
Look this list over!

'36 Ford V-8 Touring Fordor with built-in trunk	385
'35 Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan; very good	265
'34 Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan with radio and heater	135
'31 Plymouth Coach; very fine car	125
'32 Terraplane Coach; a bargain	

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Morning Specials
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New Fall FROCKS
one of a kind
models
\$6.95 Up
Unusual Hats \$2 Up

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DINNER
5 to 7:30

A. COPLEN
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FLOWERS
for all occasions
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Mr. M. ABBODD
former owner of
The Cafe
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Announces

The opening of a new restaurant
at the old location. The

REGENT GRILL
210 Huntington Avenue
Lunches 35c-45c, Dinners 50c-75c
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NO LIQUOR SERVED

Enna Jetticks
SIZES 1-12 WIDTHS AAAA-EEE

\$5 and \$6

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General Repairing
Directly in Back of State Theatre
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Battery Service Station

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INCORPORATED
25 Irvington St. Tel. Ken. 0638
CARS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
Official Winterproof Station
for Standard Oil Co.

Dartmouth's Indians Go Into Their Dance

Large Order
It may be a large order to seek so soon, but much hinges on the development of the former Milton Academy boy. Of course, he can do little all by himself, but watch for his improvement and with it the whole team will improve. When this occurs the offense will be stronger, and with an offense capable of hold-

lays North Carolina; and Marquette, 21, meets its old rival Michigan State, which was good enough to collect four points.

s Indians Their Dance

Earle Crompton Proves Himself To B. U. Coaches

freshman year at Boston University he gave a fair account of himself in the yearlings' backfield.

Starting this season Pat Hanley juggled him around in the first and second varsity backfields, finally deciding to use him in a reserve role. But when the injuries to Famiglietti and Lawry left the coaches without

35-Wisconsin	16	60-N. T. Univ.	8
35-Chicago	7	6-Pittsburgh	14
		13-Northwestern	14
17	21	73	20
Iowa		Wisconsin	
14-Carleton	0	24-S. Dakota S.	7
7-Northwestern	18	6-Marquette	12
33-S. Dakota	7	14-Purdue	35
6-Illinois	0	10-Noire Dame	27
54	25	44	81

—By Pap'



Two years ago at Kingston, northeastern scored an entirely unexpected 6-0 victory, while last year, the Rhode Island Red led by, con-

Friday on developing its aerial attack in preparation for the Williams College game at Williamstown on Saturday. Coach Lew Manly intends to drill his team all week on forward-passing plays, with Paul Whippott of Roalindale being named to do some of the tossing.

Ice Hockey Breaks Into Local News

... The new collapsible goal posts were used for the first time at the Yankee Stadium Saturday ... They were taken down and boxed up before North Carolina rooters had chance to get near 'em.

Big Ten Conference Football Standing

	Points					P.C.
	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Against	
Northwestern	2	0	0	33	30	1.000
Illinois	2	0	0	33	30	1.000
Michigan	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Wisconsin	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Nebraska	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Ohio State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Indiana	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Yale	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Harvard	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Cornell	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Stanford	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
California	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Washington	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Oregon	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
UCLA	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Arizona	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Utah	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Idaho	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Montana	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Wyoming	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Colorado	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
New Mexico	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
Arizona State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco State	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Diego	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Jose	2	0	0	33	31	1.000
San Francisco ..						

By-Plays By George M. N. Holmes
Sports Editor

 Where to Dine	36 Wardour Street Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1. Phone Gerrard 5865 Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 62 Madison Avenue (bet. 60th and 61st St.) <i>5th Robins</i> ALBANY LONDON	GENEVA La joie de vivre par la gâtée <i>Cher Robins</i>

day off from practicing law. Harvey Harman did not make the mistakes they had made.

VA, Penna.—Villanova
re given a day of re
ing practice for another
opponent. They me
with Saturday

day off from practicing law. Harvey Harman did not make the mistakes they had made.

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re given a day of re
ing practice for another
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with Saturday

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Elizabeth Racine
RESTAURANT
Lunches
Tea
Dinner
Served on Fine Table

Diverted Road Taxes \$24,000,000 Greater In 1935 Than in '34

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Public Roads reports the diversions of taxes paid by road users and motor carriers to other than highway purposes amounted to \$148,499,711 in 1935, an increase of more than \$24,000,000 as compared with 1934.

In 1935 Than in '34

WASHINGTON (R)—The Bureau of Public Roads reports the diversions of taxes paid by road users and motor carriers to other than highway purposes amounted to \$146,499,711 in 1935, an increase of more than \$24,000,000 as compared with

The bureau said the largest diversions were to general state, county and municipal funds. More than \$86,000,000 was so diverted, the greater part to state funds. More than \$15,000,000 went to relief of unemployment or destitution, and nearly \$31,000,000 to education.

About \$14,000,000 was reported diverted to miscellaneous purposes,

such as airports, navigation, service of non-highway debts, irrigation, parks, and other purposes.

The amount diverted by eastern states in 1935, not including loans from highway-user revenue to be repaid, included:

Connecticut,	\$102,275;	Maine,	none;
Massachusetts,	\$5,527,688;	New Hampshire,	none;
New York,	\$56,526,852;	Pennsylvania,	\$5,161,045;
Rhode Island,	\$671,650, and	Vermont,	none.

21 1/4
18 3/4
15 3/4
79 3/4
38 1/2
4 1/4
25
37 1/2

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Virtually just marking time today, the wheat trade effected no decided movement either up or down.

There was only a light volume of business. A steady factor was some improvement in milling demand here for wheat.

Wheat closed steady, $\frac{1}{4}$ lower to

31½
52
193
104½
23¼
67½
147

Money Market			
New York Quotations			
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 1/4 %
Curb Exch	1 1/2	1 1/2	3/4
Com Paper			
Prime	3/4	3/4	3/4
60-90 days	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
4-6 months	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Bar silver	44 1/2 c	44 1/2 c	65 1/2 s

Boston Quotations	
Call money	1 1/4% 1 1/4% 1 1/2%
Com paper	3/4 @ 1 3/4 @ 1 1/2 @ 2
Time money	1 1/2 1 1/2 3

Bankers Acceptance Market	
30-90 days	1/4 @ 1/4 @ 1/4 @ 1/4 @ 1/4 @
4 months	1/4 @ 1/4 @ 1/4 @ 1/4 @ 1/4 @
6-6 months	3/4 @ 3/4 @ 3/4 @ 3/4 @ 3/4 @

London Quotations	
Call money	1 1/4% 1 1/4% 1 1/2%
Com paper	3/4 @ 1 3/4 @ 1 1/2 @ 2
Time money	1 1/2 1 1/2 3

14%	3-mos bills	7 1/2	14%	7 1/2	5%	5%	11%
24	Short bills	1 1/2	5%	5%	5%	11%	5%
102 1/2	Bar silver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	29 1/2	14 1/2	3 1/2
79 1/2	Bar gold	142 1/2	3 1/2	142 1/2	4 1/2	141 1/2	3 1/2
49 1/2							
15%							

3%	Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
19	Boston	2	Calcutta	3
31	Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3 1/2
18	Cleveland	1 1/2	Danzig	5
102 1/2	Kansas City	2	Helsingfors	4
17 1/2	Dallas	2	Lisbon	4 1/2

39 1/2	Minneapolis	2	London	2
5 1/2	Philadelphia	2 1/2	Norrid	2
31 1/2	Richmond	2	Paris	3 1/2
86	San Francisco	2	Prague	3
55 1/2	St. Louis	2	Riga	4 1/2
10 1/2	Amsterdam	2 1/2	Rome	4 1/2
37 1/2	Athens	2	Sofia	5 1/2
87 1/2	Berlin	4	Stockholm	2 1/2
79 1/2	Berne	2	Tokyo	3 2/3
85 1/2	Bombay	3	Vienna	3 1/2
145 1/2	Brussels	2	Warsaw	8
164	Bucharest	4 1/2		
6 1/2				
103 1/2				
3 3/4				

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign $\times$ changes compare with the last previous figures as

	Follows	Europe	Last	Prev.	Party
24	Sweden	Demand	\$4.89*	\$4.88*	8.2397
46	France		1.4834	1.488*	8.2397
46	France-franc		0.4663*		1.6093
46	Belgium-belga		0.681*	0.682*	1.6093
46	Switz'd-franc		2.2298	2.2296	3.267
114	Italy-lira		0.0227		0.0891
128	Germany-mark		1.4011	1.4021	4.0329
128	Holland-florin		5.0350	5.3384	4.8806
128	Sweden-krona		2.5322	2.519*	4.837
114	Italy-lira		0.0227	0.0228	4.837
114	Denmark-krona		2.1184	2.1181	4.837
815	Spain-peseta				3.267
114	Greece-drachma		0.09020	0.09020	0.2290
114	Greenland-shilling		1.8874*	1.8874*	2.4382
114	Cs'ch'via-crown		0.0354	0.0354	0.2163

53	Finland—finnmark	.0218	.0218	.0428
19	Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
61 $\frac{1}{4}$	Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
143 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298

South America			
2%	Argentina—peso	3,260	3,256
7%	Brazil—milreis	4,000	4,000
40%	Chile—peso	1,615	1,615
7%	Peru—sol	2,424	2,425
9%	Uruguay—peso	1,719	1,719
Far East			
11%	Japan—yen	2,855	2,855
1%	India—rupee	3,697	3,692
68%	Java—rupiah	5,395	5,395
1%	Hong Kong—dollar	3,037	3,037
15%	Shanghai—dollar	2,956	2,956
1%	Singapore—dollar	871	871
20%	Phil Islands—peso	5,025	5,025
Canada			
34%	Canada—dollar	1,002	1,002
Mexico			
15%	Mexico—peso	3,788	3,788

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the treasury on Oct. 17: Receipts, \$12,194,256; expenditures, \$29,000,000; balance, \$1,943,150,236; customs receipts for the month, \$2,751,240. Receipts for the fiscal year, (since July 1), \$1,305,103,693; expenditures, \$2,072,278,186; balance, \$775,596,569. Of emergency proceeds, \$1,000,000,000 of expenditures, \$768,168,100; gross debt, \$53,835,432,526, a decrease of \$384,417 under the previous day; gold assets, \$11,901,565,614.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat					Nov
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Dec.	1.14 1/4	1.14 1/4	1.14	—	—	
July	.98 1/2	.98	.98	.98 1/4	+ 1/4	
Corn						
Dec.	.83	.93	.82	.93 1/4	—	
July	.88	.88 1/2	.88	.89 1/4	+ 1/4	
May	.85	.85 1/2	.85	.86 1/4	+ 1/4	
Oats						
Dec.	.40	.40 1/4	.39 1/4	.40 1/4	— 1/4	
July	.40	.40 1/4	.40	.40 1/4	—	
May	.38	.38 1/4	.38	.38 1/4	—	
Rye						
Dec.	.82	.82	.81 1/2	.82	—	
July	.80	.80 1/4	.79 1/2	.80 1/4	—	
May	.72	.72 1/4	.72	.72 1/4	+ 1/4	

		Winnipeg Wheat			Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg
	October	1.12 ³ / ₄	1.11 ³ / ₄	1.12	— ¹ / ₄
South	December	1.10 ³ / ₄	1.09	1.09 ³ / ₄	— ¹ / ₄
at the	May	1.11 ¹ / ₂	1.09 ¹ / ₂	1.10 ³ / ₄	— ¹ / ₄

Atlantic Refining Company

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company reported net income for the first nine months of 1935, before surtax on undistributed profits, of \$4,161,500, equal to \$2.29 a share of common stock, compared with \$1,890,500, or 71 cents a share, for the like period of 1933. The company has headquarters in Philadelphia and refineries at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Franklin, Penna., Brunswick, Ga., and Atreco, Texas.

Business and Industry

Recovery Aided
In Netherlands
By Devaluation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Before the Netherlands florin went off the gold on September 28, there were signs of economic improvement. Devaluation seems to have been the missing link in the chain of recovery. It is now seen speeding up recovery which was well under way. Prices here are completely adjusted to the world-market level and a strong wave of optimism is sweeping over the country as exports rise and gradually trade is freed from a heavy burden of relief measures and trade restrictions, quotas on imports, etc. Statistics reveal that although unemployment this year was still higher than in 1935, the increase since the beginning of 1936 has come to a stop and it is expected that, apart from seasonal changes, unemployment will decrease in the near future. There were marked improvements in the cotton, metal, and diamond industries.

Prices Are Higher

Prices for agricultural products have been better than a year ago. Exports of butter in the second quarter of 1936 exceeded the corresponding period of 1935 by 10 per cent in quantity and by 39 per cent in value. The value of cheese exports was about the same as last year, although the quantity decreased by 13 per cent.

In the meantime trade in general showed a marked upward tendency. Exports increased sharply from 63,000,000 fl. in August to 72,000,000 fl. in September, and compared with 59,000,000 fl. in September, 1935, the percentage of imports covered by exports, which is usually around 70 per cent, rose to 87.7 per cent in September, compared with 77.4 per cent in August and 78.2 per cent in September, 1935.

The Industries and Trade Fair held in September at Utrecht also reflected several symptoms of recovery. The number of visitors exceeded that of the autumn fair of 1935 by 30 per cent, while business at the fair was reported to have been extremely encouraging.

Shipping Picks Up

Shipping is also picking up. Freight rates are improving and recently the last laid up ships left the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. This does not mean that the entire commercial fleet of the Netherlands as it existed before the depression is now profitably employed again. For many ships have been sent to the shipbreakers and others were sold to foreign countries, especially Russia.

But in the meantime ship owners are renewing their fleet. The Royal Dutch Steamship Company the other day ordered four new motor freighters, to be constructed in the Netherlands.

In the port of Rotterdam recovery is also apparent. From Jan. 1, 1936, till Oct. 1 there arrived in Rotterdam 900 ships (1,900,000 registered tons) more than in the corresponding period of 1935. The monthly average of arriving and departing ships in Rotterdam was in 1935 about 1000 for both categories compared with about 900 in 1935.

Work, Pay Rolls Up
In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Employment, pay rolls and working time in Pennsylvania at the highest levels since the spring of 1930, according to indices compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia on the basis of reports received from 226 manufacturing establishments with an average weekly pay roll of \$153,500 going to about 503,300 workers.

The number of wage earners employed increased 2.4 per cent from the middle of August to the middle of September, the reports proved, and the wage disbursements, together with number of employee hours worked, increased 1 per cent.

The index of employment in September was almost 87 per cent of the 1923-25 average—or 11 per cent higher than last year.

It is estimated that Pennsylvania factories employed a total of 936,000 wage earners in September.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can deposit your savings by mail. Interest based on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Blue Hill Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
East Suffolk Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Widley Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Madison Savings Bank	Nov. 2
South Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Country Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grave Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

Cotton Cloth Sales

British Steel Mills
Cannot Meet Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The steel industry in the United States is watching Great Britain's steel activity with increasing interest, says the magazine Steel, for steel makers there are setting all-time records but still are unable to meet demand.

In September, production of ingots and castings totaled 1,027,000 tons, exceeding the 1,000,000-ton mark for the first time in history. Steel's London correspondent cables that demand is very strong, pig iron supplies are being rationed to consumers, and billet mills are completely sold out for the rest of this year. Imports from the Continent are heavy in an effort to relieve the situation.

Greater Activity
In Alaskan Gold
Fields Developing

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—The big talk today in "Uncle Sam's attic" was about the entrance of two major American mining companies into the vast interior gold fields.

American Smelting & Refining Company secured control of 50 gold quartz claims near Fairbanks, and the United States Smelting & Refining Company purchased the famous Big Eldorado Creek, one of the largest placer gold creeks in the world.

The companies announced plans to begin winter operations immediately. Alaska expects to send out \$19,000,000 in gold this season, almost double the average season's cleanup and twice as much as the amount the United States paid for the territory 60 years ago.

The big mining companies are installing huge "gold boats" or dredges, which are taking the place of individual prospectors.

One working near Fairbanks weighs 2000 tons, and is digging nearly 100 yards of dirt daily and requires only five or six men to operate it.

R. M. O'Leary, manager of the Northern Commercial Company, predicted a production of \$400,000 from the Cold Springs district near here alone.

Walter G. Fisher, one of the biggest individual holders of gold mines, said his cleanup thus far "is the best I have ever had."

General Motors Is
Sued for \$500,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A suit aimed at the bonus plan inaugurated by General Motors Corporation in 1918 was filed today by a Chicagoan, Harry Jacobson, who asked the recovery of more than \$500,000,000 in stocks he charged were distributed illegally to officers and directors.

Citing himself as the holder of 100 shares of common stock, Jacobson through counsel asserted "stockholders failed to receive proper returns on their investments because of big payments or issues of stock to those higher up."

The suit said that since 1918, defendants have received 7,125,000 shares of stock valued at from \$500,000,000 to \$700,000,000 "although they paid no legal or any other consideration for the stock."

The suit, filed in Federal District Court, demanded restitution and cancellation of the bonuses, an injunction to prevent further payment, recovery from 35 individual defendants, including Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, and from various affiliated companies.

Du Pont's Net Earnings
Sharply Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reports earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of \$2.04 a share on its common stock, including the dividend from its General Motors investment, amounting to \$1.09 a share on du Pont common, according to the preliminary statement for the period. This compares with total earnings of \$2.06 a common share, including \$1.11 a share on the common stock in the preceding quarter. In the September quarter last year earnings were \$1.48 a common share, including 68 cents from General Motors investment.

For the first nine months of this year earnings equaled \$3.11 a share on the common stock, including dividends from General Motors amounting to \$2.65 a share on du Pont common. In the first nine months of 1935 total earnings were \$3.22 a common share, including \$1.13 from the investment in General Motors.

Shell Union Net Double
Third Quarter of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shell Union Oil Corporation reports for the third quarter of this year net income of \$7,210,230 after deductions for expenses, depletion, depreciation, amortization and abandonment, interest and provision for normal federal income tax, but not for surtax on any undistributed earnings. After allowing for dividend requirements on the preferred stock, the income was equivalent to 51 cents each on 13,070,625 common shares.

In the third quarter of 1935 the corporation earned \$4,882,915, or 25 cents a common share, on the same basis. In the June quarter this year the net operating income amounted to \$4,710,032, or 32 cents a common share. Including a profit of \$2,909,807 from the sale of an investment in an affiliated company, the net income amounted to \$7,619,839, or 54 cents a share.

More Production
Seen as the True
Key to Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The public should be convinced that the only way to prosperity for all is through increased production, declared John W. O'Leary of Chicago, president of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute and a former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, here before a group of the nation's industrial and business leaders attending the annual regional business conference of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

"Government," he said, "can promise livelihood to millions, but it has nothing to give but what it gets or takes from the business, industrial and agricultural enterprises of the country, which create all wealth."

Only One Successful Method

"Because the National Government is far away and mysterious, many believe it has some new power, new talent, for providing the necessities of life—some new formula to displace ordinary creative work."

You, gentlemen, are already convinced of such facts as these, but a large part of the American public is not."

Mr. O'Leary said it was the jobs of business men and industrialists, individually and collectively, "to convince the average man that increased production does mean more jobs, more money and more goods at lower prices."

"There is no other way," he asserted, "to improve the lot of the average man than by increasing business, and industrial activity, and 150 years of history is proof that this is a successful method of benefiting members of society."

Need Self-Regulation

Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said that industry, to avoid governmental control, must "devise a form of industrial self-regulation or invite a type of limited governmental regulation" in order to correct evils which, if they persist, will lead eventually to an ever-growing demand for governmental interference in the conduct of private business.

"If we expect private ownership of business to prevail," he went on, "we must contrive a formula by which business on a basis which is both prosperous and healthy."

Declaring that all business men were interested in "social security," Mr. Besse asked, "But why not business security?"

"The suggestion seems to have been current that social security is an ideal to be sought by government, but that business security is to be sought surreptitiously by byways and under cover of darkness; that to work for social security is a labor of love; to achieve business security, a matter for criticism which subjects you to the damning epithet of 'economic royalist'."

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Soap Company Head
Gets \$185,000 Salary

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that Richard P. Deupree, president of Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, received total remuneration of \$185,000 during 1935.

The company's annual report filed with the commission also disclosed Herbert G. French, vice-president, received \$110,000 while Benjamin K. Brodwin and Fred M. Barner, other vice-presidents, received \$90,000 each.

Canada Has Favorable
Trade Balance With U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

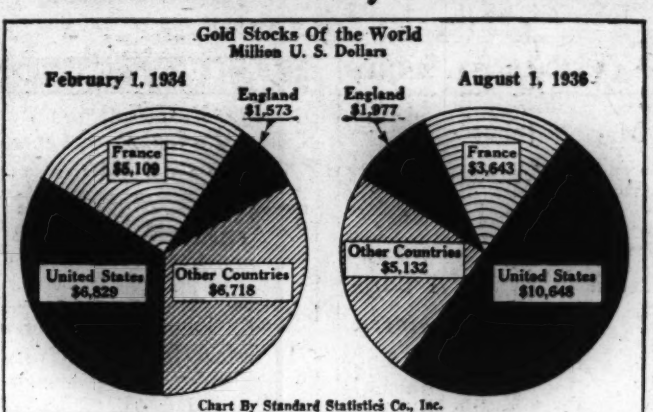
REGINA, Sask.—For the first time in history, Canada has a favorable trade balance with the United States, C. D. Howe, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Federal Government, declared in an address here.

The situation, he said, had existed for the past three or four months. Canada's trade with the United States had reached the level of 1927, he declared. During his address he did not quote figures on the trade with the United States.

He told of progress the Government had made in arranging trade treaties with Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Russia, Argentina and Uruguay, and declared efforts were being made to effect a trade treaty with Germany and several South American countries.

Lloyds to Issue No More
War Insurance in England

LONDON (AP)—Lloyds, the insurance people, decided not to bet there would be no war in England. The firm announced it would issue no more war insurance to landowners in the British Isles.

United States Now Holds Half
World's Monetary Gold Stocks

Changes in monetary gold stocks in the past 30 months are indicated on the chart. Note that the United States and England held less than half of the world supply at the beginning of 1934.

England has added to its supply and the United States alone now holds half the world total.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The trend of the stock market last week was indeterminate, but prices remained around the top price levels of the year. The week's big financial news item, concerning the three stabilization funds, stirred hardly a ripple in the security markets, except for a short-lived rally in stocks the day after the announcement.

Government bonds continued very quiet, high-grade corporate issues remained strong, and the speculative bond group moved with stock prices as usual. The business news continued the chief support of the market, including such items as the favorable Telephone eight-month earnings statement and the announcement that United States Steel would spend nearly \$300,000,000 on plant expansion in the South.

Heavy car loadings prospects are very much in the financial news, with possibility of an actual shortage of coal cars and talk of the railroads meeting 2000 new freight cars of all descriptions in the next few years. The political news remained in the background as a market factor. The fact that the betting odds in favor of Roosevelt have shifted from as low as 7 to 5 in the summer to as high as 2 to 1 at present has no apparent influence on the market.

Problem in Probabilities

The new Treasury announcement of the method by which the three stabilization funds will cash in their temporary accumulations of foreign currency with the stabilization fund of the sponsor country for gold was, of course, the chief subject of interest in the money market in the Street during the week.

As neat a problem in probabilities has perhaps never before been presented on a comparable scale. To begin with, three different sets of circumstances obtain in the three countries. There is no free market, and the Treasury, quite apart from the stabilization fund, pays \$35 for all gold (except old American coins). In London, on the other hand, a free gold market exists but there is no official rate for gold.

In France there is a free market for an official buying rate for gold exists. The problem is more complicated by the fact that the United States Treasury is at present committed to take gold or sell it at a fixed rate, while the stabilization fund is free (under authority of the Gold Exchange Act) to buy or sell gold at any price it sees fit. There is also the complication that while the British fund started off with sterling money with which it could buy gold, the American and the French funds were originally endowed only with gold, which of course cannot be used to buy more gold while the little \$200,000,000 which has so far been made available for exchange operations can hardly accumulate any substantial amount of gold without selling it off to the Treasury and so letting its entrance into American monetary gold stocks become obvious.

The margin rate for gold exists. The problem is more complicated by the fact that the United States Treasury is at present committed to take gold or sell it at a fixed rate, while the stabilization fund is free (under authority of the Gold Exchange Act) to buy or sell gold at any price it sees fit. There is also the complication that while the British fund started off with sterling money with which it could buy gold, the American and the French funds were originally endowed only with gold, which of course cannot be used to buy more gold while the little \$200,000,000 which has so far been made available for exchange operations can hardly accumulate any substantial amount of gold without selling it off to the Treasury and so letting its entrance into American monetary gold stocks become obvious.

'Co-op' Savings Reach New High in Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI—Deposits in the Finnish Co-operative Savings Banks have reached a new high mark. They now total Fmk. 283,494,000, about \$1,468,900. This is some \$2500 more than the previous highest level in March, 1936.

In July of this year the number of accounts was 140,248, this being the first time that the total has exceeded 140,000. The largest savings bank among the Co-operative Societies here is that of the Elanto Society, whose deposits total over Fmk. 50,000,000, or about \$259,000.

Court Orders Liquidation
Of Rayon Industries Corp.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Nields ordered the Rayon Industries Corporation and seven subsidiaries to be liquidated after he was presented with evidence that they were insolvent and unable to compete with more modernly equipped factories.

The companies had applied to reorganize under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Their case has been referred to William Pickett, referee.

The subsidiary companies located in Norfolk, Va., Massachusetts and Michigan, are: Belknap Industries, Inc.; Belknap Throwsters, Inc.; College Throwsters of Madenville, Inc.; College Weavers, Inc.; Eagle Mills, S. Levin and Co., Inc., and Norfolk Weavers, Inc.

American Chain Declares
\$1 Dividend on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Chain have declared a dividend of \$1 on the common stock, the first distribution on the issue since April, 1931, when 50 cents was paid.

Also declared was an initial payment of \$1.04166 on the new 5 per cent preferred stock, covering the period from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15.

Common shareholders will be paid Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 26. The preferred dividend is payable Dec. 15 to record of Dec. 1.

Output of Most
Cotton Mills Are
Sold Far Ahead

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 20—Another active week of trading in primary cotton goods markets has been noted in sales which in the price cloth division of the gray cloth markets are more than double the week's output from the looms. And prices continued to advance smartly, especially on goods deliverable before the end of the calendar year.

The cotton mills are now said to be unquestionably in the strongest statistical position they have enjoyed since 1919, with the industry's net total of unfilled orders amounting to four or five months' capacity output, or an aggregate of 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 yards. This means, of course, that so far as the coarse goods section of the industry is concerned, the mills could hold market prices firm at present levels even if they did not sell another yard of cloth for four or five months.

Sold Ahead Six Months

Many plants are sold solidly for six months ahead on their peak capacity production. Some have orders running through the entire year, and the first quarter of 1937 is already being sold.

Finished goods appeared to have struck a temporary lull in active demand during the past week, and many finishing plants were forced to curtail their scale of operations somewhat for lack of finishing specifications from their customers. This is especially true of the heavy fabrics, but is hard to understand in view of the fact that secondary distribution channels in the cloth market are predicting a very acute shortage of merchandise during the coming Christmas season. Many merchandisers are planning for the most active Christmas buying in several years this year.

Prints in Heavy Demand

In the print cloth section of the market, four standard print cloth constructions were in heavy demand. On 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares the going price for spots was 9 1/2 cents and some were asking even more, while late October deliveries brought 9 1/2 cents.

On 39-inch 4 1/2-yard 68x72s, the price for October delivery was 8 cents, while November shipments were quoted at 7 1/2 cents, and December good at 7 1/2 cents.

Carded broadcloths were moving in very heavy volume at steadily hardening prices. The 100x60s were sold for 8 1/2 cents for actively and 8 1/2 cents for November-December shipments and 8 1/2 cents for shipments beyond the first of the year.

In the combed section of the market there was strong demand for lawns, which are being actively and sold in large quantities at 3 1/2 cents for 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s and 7 1/2 cents for 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s.

Likewise on combed broadcloth there was very heavy trading throughout the week, and the market for the close closely firm at 1 1/2 cents for 128x68s or 136x60s.

There was a stronger demand for rayon fabrics and more particularly for the fancy woven goods, especially the box loom type. Few mills were able to offer deliveries on such goods, however, no matter what the price.

New Treasury Issue
To Yield 0.124 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new \$500,000,000 27 1/2-day Treasury bill offering, dated Oct. 21, 1936, averaged 0.124 per cent. Total of 172,935,000 were made and \$50,000,000 were accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.99, equivalent to 0.120 per cent to 99.902, equivalent to about 0.129 per cent a year.

Hawaii Plans \$1,000,000
International Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The construction of a \$1,000,000 international airport at Honolulu is included in plans which are being made to extend trans-Pacific air travel between the United States and the Orient to New Zealand and Australia as well, according to the Pan-Pacific Press Bureau.

The territory of Hawaii has requested \$1,000,000 federal funds, 100,000 for construction of this field and the remaining \$900,000 for improvement of six other fields in the islands.

The projected international airport will adjoin the United States Army's \$18,000,000 Hickam field, now under construction near Honolulu, and only six miles from the city proper, whereas the present temporary landing place for trans-Pacific commercial planes is 16 miles from the city.

Jaffray Sells Controlling
Shares in Toronto Globe

TORONTO (AP)—Sale of 80 per cent of the shares of the Globe, Toronto's controlling newspaper, to George McCullagh, Toronto businessman and financier, was announced by W. G. Jaffray, retiring president.

The newspaper was founded in 1844. Mr. Jaffray's family has had the controlling interest for more than half a century.

Mr. McCullagh, who becomes fifth president of the paper, will have as associate in control William Henry Wright, vice-president of Wright-Harveys Mtns Limited and executive of the Lake Shore Mines. Mr. Wright said he would take no active part in operating the paper.

Corporations' Profits
Expand 65 Pp Cent

Special Associated Press

NEW YORK—The rising trend of corporation earnings continued at a faster pace in the third quarter than has been evident in recent periods, a tabulation today of the first 45 companies issuing statements indicates.

With only three reports showing a decline in the quarter compared with last year, net income gained 65.3 per cent to \$41,039,938.

Profits for the first nine months of the year at \$108,265,315 were 41.1 per cent ahead of those tallied up in the comparable 1935 period.

Railroads May Buy
150,000 New Freight
Cars in 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The increase in railroad traffic may force the roads to buy 150,000 freight cars within the next 12 months, according to Rayway and Railways and Shippers, declared the report "have been experiencing lately their first car shortage since 1923."

"It has not been serious, but it has been real," the article remarks on the shortage. It goes on to estimate that freight movements in the year hence may be 15 per cent greater than at present.

"This would send loadings to the peak in 1937 of about 945,000 cars," continued the editorial article, "and would make the number of cars in service condition required satisfactorily to handle the traffic about 2,080,000, or about 300,000 more than are now reported in good condition and actually available for handling the peak traffic of 1936."

"Cars in bad order at the time of the last 'bad order' report in August numbered 258,000. It would appear, therefore, that even if all these cars could be and were put into serviceable condition it would be necessary in addition for the railroads to buy at least twice as many new freight cars within the next year as they have bought in any year since 1930."

"On the basis of previous and recent experience the railroads will have to scrap within the next year at least 100,000 of the 257,000 cars recently reported as bad order. This would leave a maximum of only 157,000 'bad orders' that could possibly be put into serviceable condition. The figures indicate that they will need to acquire and place in service approximately 150,000 new cars within the next 12 months."

Mrs. Morgenthau
Lauds Money Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, first Cabinet wife to take a campaign speech-making, praised the international monetary stabilization agreement into which her husband recently led the United States.

"We have joined with France and Great Britain in a common effort to preserve the stability of currencies, so that nations may enjoy a parallel prosperity," declared the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury in a radio address.

"This," she said, "is one of the great contributions to worldwide peace and recovery which must be carried forward. To be carried completely forward, it must be kept in the hands of the men who saw the problem and solved it."

The Roosevelt Administration, Mrs. Morgenthau held, is "building defenses against war more powerful than the strongest of armaments and navies. The road to peace," she said, "is marked with signs of trade treaties, of mutual agreements, of full and frank co-operation with other nations for the common objective—peace."

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

On a Mischievous Prowl

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles
Bear in Sequoia National Park, California

Lines About Leaders—40



By a Staff Artist

George Stephenson
(1781-1848)

GEORGE STEPHENSON is a great example of a self-made man. No Englishman began life with greater outward drawbacks. Yet his achievements were to open a new period in history. He was one of six children living with parents in one room. The father, a colliery fireman, earned only \$3 a week. Instead of going to school, George tended cows at 3c a day. He was a manly little lad, ready to help whenever needs arose. Authorities engaged him to look after pit horses in the mines. At 17, he found himself in charge of a huge pumping engine. Determined to understand the machine, he took it apart one day. As fellow workers failed to repair it, George made an attempt. He succeeded, and this merited him a promotion in the mine.

In 1800, the world already enjoyed the discovery of Fulton. Application of steam power to travel by water was a success. But men knew that steam should also be used to travel by land. So far, an engine produced only steam enough to draw itself. How to generate enough fire in a compact space was the problem. Stephenson studied locomotives in operation, and he had an idea. Why not use the escaping steam to create a draft for the fire? He built a machine, a strange machine, making a queer noise. But people grew accustomed to "Puffing Billie" about the mine.

THE time is near when it will be cheaper for a working man to travel by railway than to walk on foot, said Stephenson. His machine proved quite ready to carry passenger wagons. But he knew roads and rails to be as important as the engine. Now, capitalists refused him funds to promote his invention. What traveler would ever trust himself to such a contrivance? The proprietors of coaches also raised a storm of opposition. England was lost if she was to be covered with tea kettles! Stephenson hunted the country for an engineer to support him. After years, he was allowed to build a line as he had planned.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1825, marked a unique date for Stockton. The first railway on earth was to be opened in the little city. Before the train stood Locomotive No. 1 piloted by Stephenson. Then came 12 wagons loaded with coal and 21 with passengers. A man on a horse, carrying a red flag, headed the vehicles. And at the said hour the exultant procession speeded forth. Cavaliers galloped across fields to keep up with the engine. An enormous concourse of people had gathered along the line. "It will never be able to stop!" cried an elderly lady near by. The hero and his train entered Darlington at the expected time. Distance had been reduced of nine tenths of its former extent.

IN SPITE of apprehension, people took to riding on railways. For a time noblemen sent their servants by train, however; and they jogged along the old post roads in stage coaches. But in 1842 Queen Victoria used the railway to go to Windsor. The last resistance ended, and everybody followed her example. After many years of labor, Stephenson retired in the country. The wonder of the sunshine was to him the greatest of miracles. He often spoke of the power of light as a key to most problems. You cannot keep out the truth, he once said; the thing we are too slow to understand today will come home to us tomorrow.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by PIERA
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Out for an Early Stroll



Inquisitive Deer in the Sequoia National Park

Mrs. Emma Easton Newman

Worth Knowing

BEING NEAREST, OUR SUN APPEARS LARGEST; YET IT IS THE SMALLEST STAR SEEN BY THE NAKED EYE!



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Synonyms

HERE'S an opportunity to practice your synonyms. The correct synonym for word No. 1 has been checked for you. See if you can pair off the remaining words in the same manner.

1 happy	redundant
2 affable	stable
3 befitting	joyful
4 aerial	nilant
5 earnest	smotherous
6 circumpect	zealous
7 flexible	lofty
8 formidable	scorable
9 nondescript	watchful
10 pneumatic	seamy

2. Letter Changing

HOW long does it take for a loaf of FRESH bread to become STALE? A Kansas City, Kansas, reader suggests making the change in 12 moves, although perhaps some readers may be able to cut this down a bit. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Letter Addition

THIS is from a Chicago puzzler. Each letter in the problem below represents one of the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 0. Try figuring this out mathematically.

SEND
MORE
GOLD

MONEY

4. Phonetic Rebus

THE Fargo, N. D., reader who shares today's rebus states that a seven-letter word is represented in phonetic form by the letters below. The lines under the letters give a clue.

FR
Though many leagues between us lie,
In thought and spirit we're always nigh.

5. Cryptogram

COMMENTING upon a recent cryptogram in which figures were used, a New York City reader has this to say:

ABCFDEHBJKL GI MNEENB-
OFBK, PNL; QRE GRAMRTGHI
OGHRENL, IF; J EUPRLJIT

EGKNL, IF; JBN EUNP IFE
TGOGGARMEN NIFRU JMBNJTP?

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Perpetual Motion?

AN ELECTRIC bell, which has been ringing for almost a century, was one of the exhibits at the Oxford Museum Staff's annual exhibition. The bell, which was made in 1840—it is not known by whom—was moved to Oxford after it had been ringing for twenty years. It has not been moved since. Incased in glass, it consists of two cylinders made of copper and 5000 paper disks coated with sulphur.

The battery charges itself, and is the nearest thing to perpetual motion which has ever been achieved. Nobody can tell how long it will continue to ring or how soon it will need recharging.—London Daily Telegraph.

Children's Corner

Blackie's Strange Apple

BLACKIE BLACK-ANT bounded out of bed and hurried to the window to see what kind of day it was. The sky was clear and blue, and birds chirped in the tall trees above him.

"Get up, Tiny," he called to his brother. "We're going apple hunting today with the neighbors. Tiny Black-Ant yawned and sat up in bed.

"I'll race you getting dressed," Blackie called.

And both little ants scrambled into their clothes and hurried out to the kitchen, where Mrs. Black-Ant was getting breakfast.

As soon as breakfast was over, the three of them went out to the front gate to wait for the rest of the ants. In a few minutes along they came in a line, all eager for the trip.

Mrs. Black-Ant, then Tiny, and Blackie last, fell in behind the rest at the end of the line.

They marched a long way down the road, past sticks and leaves and rocks; but not an apple did they find.

Suddenly Blackie saw something. It was red like an apple, and still... Blackie wasn't sure.

"Mother!" he called.

But Mrs. Black-Ant was busily talking to the ant in front of her and she didn't hear him.

"That might be a very special kind of apple," Blackie said to himself. "I had better go and look at it." So Blackie excitedly slipped out of line and crossed the road.

What Blackie had seen was a soft rubber ball, but he had never seen one before and didn't know what it was. He carefully climbed up a straw that the wind had blown against the ball over onto its side, and up, up, until at last he stood on top.

Way below him he could see the long line of ants winding down the road.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"That Might Be a Special Kind of Apple," Thought Blackie

"Blackie, Blackie," Mrs. Black-Ant cried. "Where have you been? We were just going back for you."

"Oh, Mother," he panted, "I had an awful time trying to find an apple."

Daily Anecdote

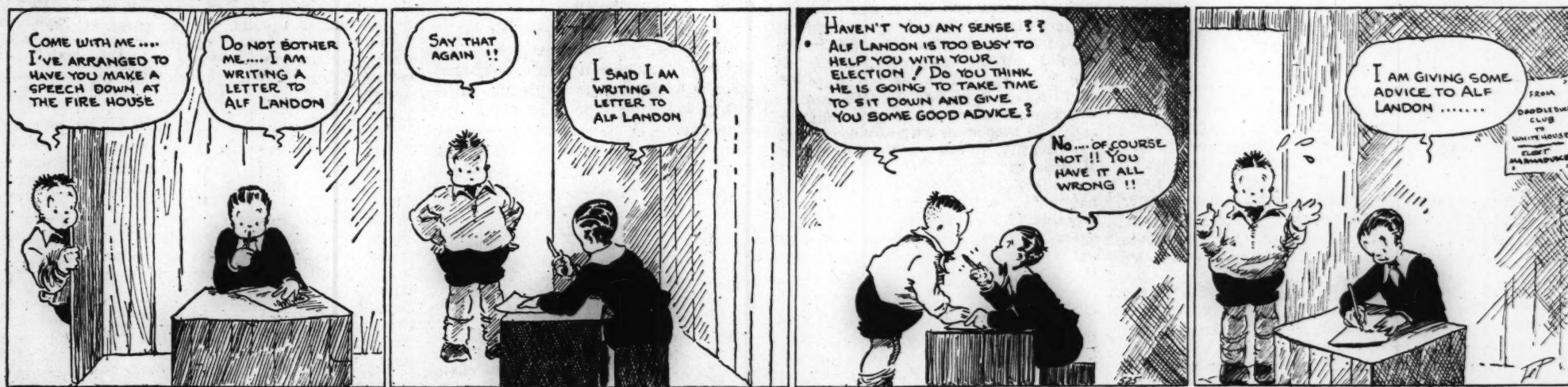
Humane Driver Rewarded

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A HUMBLE Macedonian soldier was one day leading before Alexander I a mule laden with gold for the king's use. The beast grew so weary that it was unable to go farther sustaining the load. The mule driver took it off and carried it himself with great difficulty a considerable distance.

Alexander seeing him sinking under the burden cried out: "Friend, do not be weary yet; try to carry it to thy tent, for it is thine own."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—One Candidate to Another



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cheap Money

AN ARGUMENT is now going on in respect of "cheap money." Is it good or bad for the community? The Roosevelt Administration has had much to do with reducing the rate of interest by increasing the supply of money. This it has done by what is known as budgetary inflation. The Treasury creates the bonds, which are bought by the banks, which open drawing accounts for the Administration. Results—more money, and, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, cheap money. Naturally, therefore, the Administration believes that the enforced cheapness of money is a chief contributor to the present recovery.

The rate of interest is second in importance among economic phenomena. The first is, of course, the price level. The permutations of both have an intimate relation with the ups and downs of the business cycle. In the 'twenties money was dear. Confidence, however, was high. Therefore a constant flow of funds connected savers and capital spenders. This is another way of describing prosperity. Going up all the time were new plants, new apartment houses, new machinery, and so forth. In their fabrication the working population of the country stayed, in full employment. And, in consequence, labor was well and fairly profitably employed. Came the slump, and the demand for capital equipment shriveled up, and the unemployment problem assumed the dimensions of a specter. The classic illustration is the fact that not one locomotive was ordered in 1932.

J. M. Keynes and Will Rogers agreed in regarding the high interest rate as the cause of this shriveling up of investment. The former is one of Britain's leading economists. He says:

The slump is due to a retardation of new real investment so that it is falling seriously behind the level of current saving. This is the natural and inevitable result of maintaining, year after year, a rate of interest which would have been considered high at almost any time during the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, and is surely preposterously high in an environment so well equipped as is the contemporary world with fixed investments of every description.

Will Rogers, in one of his last columns, wrote: "Depression ain't nothing but old man interest just gnawing away at us." In prosperity you don't notice the

amount of money taken by interest. In depression interest sticks out like a sore thumb. Two problems are involved. One is the tremendous amount of debt represented by the capital equipment put up during prosperity. Interest on it has still to be paid. But depression depletes all incomes out of which those interest payments can be made. The other problem is to revive the kind of work represented by capital equipment. This is still the heart of the unemployment problem. Workers in factories turning out consumables are almost back on a 1929 basis of employment. But the work of putting out durable goods such as housing is still subnormal.

Cheap money was a condition in solving both problems. Money became cheap as a natural consequence of the freezing up of investment—supply was greater than demand. The Administration simply made it cheaper. If you make money cheap, you enable debt to be refunded, i. e., old loans at high interest rates may be paid off by contracting new loans at lower interest rates. Thus debt becomes bearable. Likewise you encourage the business man to resume capital construction. He is in business to make profits. That means he must cover his costs out of prices and make something besides. Obviously if the item of his costs represented by capital borrowing is reduced, he is by so much encouraged to resume his enterprise.

Yes, cheap money is beneficial to the community, just as cheap fares, cheap electricity, cheap goods are. Unfortunately, however, the Administration's efforts have not been attended with 100 per cent success. Tradition plays a part in this money business. It has almost the effect of monopoly in artificially holding up the prices of money. Economists call such rates "conventional rates," meaning that they are governed by convention, like professional fees. The market should govern money rates in a dynamic society. Mortgage money, for instance, is still too expensive. For so long has the country enjoyed a boom level of interest rates that it has forgotten that twenty-five years ago 4 per cent was the standard rate for a sound mortgage in the large cities as against 6 and 5½ per cent in recent years. Keeping money rates down is one way of insuring recovery once we have got it.

School for Success

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN the other day talked about education at a convention of the University of the State of New York, and what he found to say might well provide plans for an educational platform. "Desire for approval and recognition," for one plank, "is a healthy motive, but the desire to be acknowledged as better, stronger or more intelligent than a fellow being easily leads to an excessively egotistic psychological adjustment which may become injurious for the individual and for the community... the school and the teacher must guard against the easy method of creating individual ambition." Education, said Dr. Einstein, should guard against furthering the idea that success in a material sense is the aim of life.

It is observable that education in general does not much counteract the widespread measurement of success by material possessions. Such measurement is objective. It is very likely influenced by behavior in the Stone Age when (as the archeologists tell us) shells were used as money. But even then it may be believed that the best thought of a minority of Stoneagers regarded the possession of shells as a fictitious measure of a primitive fellow man's real worth. Some Stoneagers would conceivably have agreed in effect with Dr. Einstein that "the most important motive for work in school or life is the pleasure in work, pleasure in its result and the knowledge of its value to the community." But this would have been, and still is, very advanced thought.

Although the everyday life of human beings is not noticeably affected by Dr. Einstein's theory of relativity, it would be by a successful practice of his theory of education.

Arms and the Workman

THE Labor party, which constitutes the main portion of the "Opposition" in the British House of Commons, reached a wise decision at its recent conference at Edinburgh in refusing to commit itself in advance upon the highly controversial question of its attitude toward the big rearmament schemes to which Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government is committed.

This party in the past has consistently opposed British military expansion of any kind. But of late the trade unionists have begun to think that this has been a mistake. Mr. Ernest Bevin, the newly elected chairman of the Trade Union Congress, would support the Government's rearmament schemes. But his view is challenged by many leading Socialists.

The difference of opinion came to a head at Edinburgh over the interpretation to be placed upon a resolution proposed by the party executive. The resolution declared that Britain's armaments "must be conditioned by the armed strength of the potential aggressors." This was duly passed, but such sharp dispute arose when Mr. Bevin interpreted it to mean "a clear departure on armaments

from the votes given by the Labor party in the House of Commons during the past few months" that no pronouncement of policy could be agreed upon.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the party in the House of Commons, in summing up the debate, took the line that Mr. Bevin's interpretation was wrong. "Our function," he went on to say, "is to put forward our own policy and to criticize in a responsible manner." The Labor party, in other words, is to maintain unity in its own ranks by declining to prejudge the issue.

This course has its dangers, for Labor has now to meet the charge of not knowing its own attitude on a main question of policy. The trade unionists also are dissatisfied, though much less so than their political opponents would have the electorate believe. Up to the present there is no reason to suppose the cleavage has gone far enough to interfere with the maintenance of a generally united front, and the effect of the Edinburgh decision is to enable the two groups to go on working together to the benefit of democratic ideals on the very numerous and weighty questions on which they agree.

Throwing Flask Toters for a Loss

NO MONDAY morning huddle after the Saturday before, in this or any previous football season, has called a better scoring play than that which Dr. Harold W. Dodds directs against drinking in the stands. Football followers need only glance back to the 1935 scoreboard to realize that liquor has injured America's most appealing college game.

Drinking among spectators in prohibition days was a pink tea affair compared with conditions since repeal. Last season was the worst from the standpoint of the sport and its loyal following. Even among the so-called Ivy League colleges where good manners are supposedly enshrined in staid tradition, student brawls and goalpost rioting overshadowed more than one well-played game.

Football demands sportsmanship among spectators as much as on the field. They are a part of the game. Drinking in the stands is rude and just as much out of place as it would be to play football at a cocktail party. Those who like football dislike liquor at the games. Drinking is unfair to players and spectators.

Official request that all persons abstain from drinking while watching games at Princeton, which goes out with tickets for the Princeton-Navy game, supplements the views expressed by Dr. Dodds in his remarks to students at the opening of the university last month. At that time he said, "If we cannot practice good manners in public life, democracy will be in jeopardy. For the most painful exhibition of bad manners one must turn to intercollegiate football games and the flask toters and alcoholic partisans who attend them." His thrust hits a mark no one can miss: Good manners is another term for good sportsmanship.

The public stand taken by Dr. Dodds will be a game saver—if football followers pitch in and back him up. It makes a first down for temperance—with goal to go!

According to Gibson

Book News of the Day

PERSONS who were not brought up on Gibson drawings have difficulty in realizing how large he bulked in the field of magazine illustration in the days before the New Yorker. Charles Dana Gibson's pictures for Life and Collier's reflected not merely the fads and foibles of pre-war society in New York, but also expressed a romantic view of things that was a Victorian heritage. Perhaps this tone or atmosphere is epitomized in Gibson's preservation of Cupid as a symbol of comment upon lovers' tiffs and politely amorous adventures generally.

Well-named, then, is *Portrait of an Era*, by Fairfax Downey (Scribners, \$3.50), based as it is upon Gibson's work as a topical illustrator. Turn these pages and hundreds of drawings speak of a vanished phase of American social life, the "worshipful" attitude in art toward femininity, when young women were turned so persistently into goddesses by the fashionable picture makers that even the girls complained that after all they were human in their proportions, and had something else to do than pose picturesquely in drawing rooms and on the golf course. What a change has now come, with women now ready to protest again that charm hasn't necessarily become a lost art because the illustrators have joined the heavy sophisticates. Artificial much of this work of Gibson's seems today, but that does not affect his value to his times. He set styles and started fads. The stately girl with the Grecian bend survived another decade on the strength of his sturdy devotion to glamour in a world that was rapidly approaching the great disillusion that was the World War. Yet Gibson was prophetic, as may be seen in his cartoons manifesting alarm over the growing prowess of women in athletics, as in his pictures of feminine football teams of the future. Again, his preoccupation with graceful subjects was disturbed by intimations of the coming of a greasy realism into painting, and he warned the world of art that precisely what has come was on its way and even would find canonization in museum exhibitions.

Mr. Downey's book performs a large service in at once pictorializing a period and a state of mind, at the same time it is compiling a record of the admirable graphic accomplishment of Mr. Gibson. Once a Boston library attendant brought us a volume of Gibson's drawings when we asked for a book by Isen. For the sake of many pleasant memories one can only hope that the mistake would not be reversed today because of the fading from general awareness of the popularizing force for artistic taste and good manners that lay in the work of Charles Dana Gibson.

E. C. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Minnesota's Surprising Coalition

By Frank L. Perrin

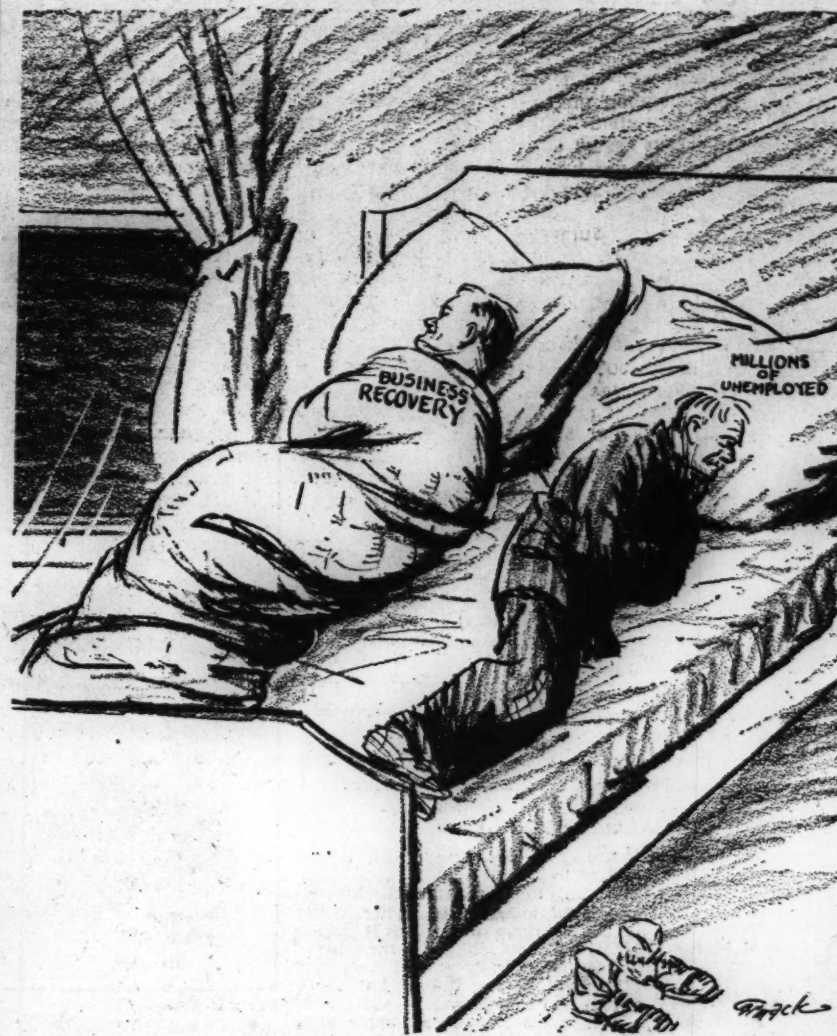
AT ALMOST the eleventh hour before the election date there comes from Minnesota the surprising announcement of a hard and fast coalition designed to commit all Democratic voters in that State to the support of local Farmer-Labor party candidates and, apparently, all Farmer-Labor party voters to the support of the Democratic party's national candidates. Of course the agreement will not insure to the Roosevelt-Garner ticket the undivided Farmer-Labor vote. Mr. Lemke, the Farmer-Labor party's candidate, will continue to be the favorite of many of the confirmed adherents of the faction which has held the balance of power there in recent years.

Coalitions and talks of coalitions are not new in Minnesota. It is recalled that two years ago, when the late Floyd B. Olson was a candidate for Governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket, the Republicans and Democrats seriously considered entering into an alliance for the purpose of defeating him. The plan failed, it seems, because the Democrats refused to nominate a gubernatorial candidate acceptable to the Republican party members. Had that alliance been effected in 1934 it is probable the Democrats would now be in control of the State.

Minnesota political historians tell us that the Democrat who could have headed a successful coalition movement by Democrats and Republicans two years ago was Frederick Schlippl of St. Cloud. In order to prevent Schlippl's nomination by the Democrats, that wing of the party sympathetic to the Farmer-Labor program, aided by voters already allied with the latter group, supported in the primary election John E. Regan of Mankato, a Democrat unacceptable to the Republicans, and known to be hostile to the Farmer-Labor voters. This, of course, compelled the Republicans to name their own candidate, thus dividing the vote against the Farmer-Laborites and insuring the election of Mr. Olson.

What, then, may be regarded as a skillful strategic move by the Democrats under the influence of the Olson faction, now is regarded as having been ill advised. Under the new alliance, said to have received the sanction of the high command in Washington, the Democratic party in Minnesota finds itself without candidates for the Governorship

Strange Bedfellows



"A Very Rare Occasion"

YOU would not see it in summer, when it appears at its dingiest. You would notice the chain store, for that is painted vermilion, and the dry-cleaning establishment, which is vibrant gamboze, and the Quick Lunch with its chromium fixtures and wax gladioli. But the shabby old house with the china knob and the glass panels framing the door would impress you as only a shadow breaking the midsummer glare, and you would hurry through Main Street, eager to leave it behind.

In spring and in winter you would do the same. In the fall of the year, however, you would stop. Say, if you will, it is only a bushel of leaves that go rustling and whispering over the wooden steps—leaves blown from the haggard pear tree in the back yard, lifted triumphantly by gusts of wind, and flung with defiance around the discolored threshold, to flash you a gold and copper signal as you pass. The woman who answered the faint bell would show you a room, hastening to point out the advantages of living on a

car line lest the frequent thunder of transportation should exert a discouraging influence. She would not know that an "occasion" took place here, "a very rare occasion," records the scrapbook of 1922. Nobody lives in Main Street now who was there fourteen years ago. Yet "Pa" and "Ma" Gray had lived there together for fifty years at the time of the "occasion," and "Pa's" folk had occupied the house since the eighteenth century.

Main Street knew of the occasion then, certainly. All Massachusetts knew about it, and even parts of New York. That the publicity which suddenly brought "Pa" from obscurity and placed him boldly in black and white on the front page, was the result of a mere question contest, did not in the least dim the glory of the "occasion," which had inspired the winning reply. All his life he had yearned for fame, and expected it, but not for answering a question in a newspaper circulation stunt. It was hard to tell "Ma" and it was impossible to tell her, the morning the winner was announced, and after three or four attempts to concentrate on shredded wheat, he informed her they were to be "millionaires for a day." For twenty-four hours they might live and travel in luxury, at no cost to themselves.

"Now, if they'd pay the taxes and put me a new stove in," was the comment. "Pa" thought this was ungracious, especially since he had already laid glowing plans for a trip to New York. "Ma" was not proof against anything so alluring. Did the newspaper man really say they might go there and have everything a millionaire would have, for one whole day? She couldn't believe it.

Three hours "Pa" spent in the unheated parlor, posing before the watercolor roses, not because "Ma" had painted them at the age of seventeen, but because he could see himself in the glass, and he wanted to look his best when the photographer came. In his hand he held a sheet of music. It lies before me, as I write. On the cover a demure brunette gazes "pensively" at a sliver of moon. The music and the words, we are informed, in long-tailed lettering, are by one Paul Schiller—the nom-de-plume which "Pa" invented for himself. He smiled as he waited. He smiled as he entered the de luxe suite at the fashionable New York hotel, and as he heard "Ma" briskly requesting a manicure, the first professional one in her life. And he smiled later, when the hotel orchestra placed in front of itself copies of the "Song and Chorus" with the demure brunette and the sliver of moon on the cover. "Ma's" close handwriting on a luncheon menu in the scrapbook, simply records, "Quite an ovation here, very pretty. 'Song and Chorus' played once, anyway."

The reading public forgot them the next day, but "Pa" and "Ma" returned to Main Street very much thrilled, and stimulated for the event which had furnished them with the "millionaire" outing. The question which "Pa" had answered was, "What are you thankful for?" His answer, "I am thankful that my wife and I shall soon observe our Golden Wedding anniversary—a very rare occasion."

Still the water-color roses bloom on the faded wall, but no one straightens his tie in the glass; and still the large, old-fashioned piano waits for the fingers of "Paul Schiller" to tinkle out the theme of a new roses-and-Cupid song-sheet. The picket fence has vanished, along with the Concord grapevine and the tree of "elegant" apples. There is the pear tree, and in autumn its leaves go whispering about the corners of the old front door.

PEARL F. STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

Decibels by Decree

By Ralph W. Cozma

MAJOR political speeches are always attended by many who aren't necessarily supporters of the speaker, and accompanied by a great deal of noise which doesn't necessarily arise from the heart. Usually it's pretty hard to tell just how much of the noise and how many of the numbers should be discounted to arrive at a fair determination of real sentiment.

But Chicagoans who watched the preparations for the recent appearance here of Candidate Roosevelt, who saw behind the scenes, who know how Chicago Democrats and Republicans usually look and act, have been able to draw reasonably accurate conclusions as to the true significance of the demonstration.

Impartial observers here hold that there was much more artificiality and superficiality in the parade and Stadium demonstration on the occasion of President Roosevelt's appearance than is usual in such events. Certainly, for a number of reasons which will be mentioned, there was more of it for Roosevelt than there was for the appearance not many days before of Candidate Landon.

It has been unofficially estimated that from 20 to 40 per cent of those in the mammoth parade were coerced into participating. Pretty close to this proportion of the 25,000 who jammed into the Stadium for the speech were said to be present more or less by decree.

The most powerful agency in this coercion was organized labor, City, state and federal employees, all under Democratic administrations here, as well as WPA and relief recipients, were encouraged, often by suggestion, often by threat, to take part in the demonstration.

There is evidence of the union orders, for many workers who happen to be Republicans, though they marched, didn't like it a bit and said so—to others than the union or Democratic party heads.

Members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, wood finishers local union No. 611, received notices reading: "You are requested to be in a parade, Wednesday evening, October 14th, 1936, at 6 p.m. at Jackson and Michigan Blvd. This parade is very urgent and you are subject to be fined should you not appear, by the P. D. C. No. 14."

It was noted that tickets for the Stadium speech were distributed to Republicans as well as Democrats, in fact to anyone who wanted them as long as the tickets—and not necessarily the seats—lasted. It turned out that there were nearly twice as many tickets issued as there were seats. One Republican who received tickets from a Democratic precinct worker and who wanted to go because, as he said, "he's the head of the country and I want to see him and hear what he has to say," couldn't get in and formed part of the "wildly shouting" crowd outside.

At the risk of making this appear like a defense of the Landon demonstration—which it is not at all—I might also mention that the Democratic Chicago Park Board would allow no political signs on Michigan Avenue at the time of the Landon appearance, an edict entirely consistent with its rules against such political displays—but it did allow such signs when Roosevelt came, offering simply the explanation that Mr. Roosevelt was the nation's Chief Executive. The gala appearance of broad Michigan Avenue down which the Roosevelt parade swung had much to do with the general impression one got of the size and scope of the whole demonstration.

In all, it seems that we had better not conclude from the superficial appearances in connection with the President's visit to Chicago that Mr. Roosevelt is necessarily as much more popular than Mr. Landon as the noise and the size of their respective shows might seem to indicate.

All this isn't intended to disparage the Democrats or imply that they aren't as strong as the Republicans here. It is simply an exposition of circumstances which should be weighed carefully in any analysis of the significance of this particular situation and in determining its effect on and relation to the national political picture.

Chicago is usually Democratic, but downstate Illinois is usually Republican. Illinois is a pivotal state and the exact size of the Chicago Democratic majority—we admit that there may be too much taken for granted in assuming that there will be a Democratic majority—may be a determining factor in deciding who gets the State's twenty-nine electoral votes on Nov. 3, and maybe the Presidency.

Mirror of World Opinion

American Paradox

AMERICA bars tight with armaments the door through which war will not come, while declining even to plan locks for the wide open door through which it threatens to march in. We seek to collect uncollectible debts by methods which would prevent their collection even if it were otherwise possible. We buy the gold of the world, on a policy which threatens to make it worthless; we "helped the purchasing power" of silver—standard China by a measure so disastrous that it drove China off the silver standard; we seek to expand our commerce by contracting it and to increase our wealth by destroying it—Chester H. Rowell, in the San Francisco Chronicle.